- 1 {York Stenographic Services, Inc.}
- 2 RPTS BROWN
- 3 HIF153.170
- 4 AN UPDATE ON THE TAKATA AIRBAG RUPTURES AND RECALLS
- 5 TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 2015
- 6 House of Representatives,
- 7 Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade
- 8 Committee on Energy and Commerce
- 9 Washington, D.C.

- The Subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 2:09 p.m., in
- 11 Room 2123 of the Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Michael
- 12 C. Burgess [Chairman of the Subcommittee] presiding.
- 13 Members present: Representatives Burgess, Lance,
- 14 Blackburn, Harper, Guthrie, Olson, Kinzinger, Bilirakis,
- 15 Brooks, Mullin, Upton (ex officio), Schakowsky, Clarke,
- 16 Kennedy, Cardenas, Butterfield, Welch, and Pallone (ex

- 17 officio).
- 18 Staff present: Leighton Brown, Press Assistant; James
- 19 Decker, Policy Coordinator, Commerce, Manufacturing, and
- 20 Trade; Andy Duberstein, Deputy Press Secretary; Graham
- 21 Dufault, Counsel, Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade; Melissa
- 22 Froelich, Counsel, Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade; Kirby
- 23 Howard, Legislative Clerk; Paul Nagle, Chief Counsel,
- 24 Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade; John Ohly, Professional
- 25 Staff, Oversight and Investigations; Olivia Trusty,
- 26 Professional Staff, Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade;
- 27 Michelle Ash, Democratic Chief Counsel, Commerce,
- 28 Manufacturing, and Trade; Christine Brennan, Democratic Press
- 29 Secretary; Jeff Carroll, Democratic Staff Director; Lisa
- 30 Goldman, Democratic Counsel; Ashley Jones, Democratic
- 31 Director, Outreach and Member Services; Adam Lowenstein,
- 32 Democratic Policy Analyst; and Tim Robinson, Democratic Chief
- 33 Counsel.

34 Mr. {Burgess.} I want to welcome Dr. Rosekind to our 35 committee hearing today. The Subcommittee on Commerce, Manufacturing, and Trade will now come to order. The Chair 36 37 recognizes himself for 5 minutes for the purposes of an 38 opening statement. 39 So, again, I want to extend my welcome to everyone as we 40 revisit a very serious motor vehicle deficit. Six months ago 41 this Subcommittee held a hearing looking at the same issue, 42 and members of the Subcommittee were assured that everything 43 was being done, and that testing and expertise were being 44 brought to bear, but there were still a lot of unanswered 45 questions. I was not Chairman at that time, but I did sit in on the subcommittee hearing, and I remember raising the 46 concern that safer does not mean the same thing as safe. 47 48 Here we are 6 months later, and I was hoping we were getting 49 down the road of safer, but it is still unclear to me how far 50 away we are from safe. 51 A few weeks ago the National Highway Traffic Safety 52 Administration launched the largest motor vehicle safety 53 recall in our Nation's history due to defective Takata

54 This recall may impact 13 percent of the country's driving stock, affecting an unknown number of vehicles, and 55 56 spanning 11 vehicle manufacturers. Since our last hearing, 57 tragically, there has been an additional death attributed to 58 an exploding Takata airbag in my home state of Texas. Every 59 morning I fear I am playing headline roulette waiting for 60 another rupture, another injury, another death. While it has 61 now been confirmed that there is a defect affecting at least 62 six Takata airbag inflators, we don't have any great clarity as to the root cause, and how we will know when we get to 63 64 that point where we are safe. Clarity and transparency are 65 indeed needed. 66 One thing that certainly isn't clear is why we are launching this national recall now, instead of almost a year 67 ago, when basically the same information was before us. 68 69 American people deserve much better. They deserve to know, 70 when a national recall is announced, if their car part is of 71 the recall. I am repeatedly visited by vehicle manufacturers 72 who lament the challenges of getting drivers to respond to recall notices, especially following a year of record 73 74 recalls, and an overwhelming sense of recall fatigue. Yet,

75 when we do have the attention of consumers, how is it helpful 76 to tell them that there is a recall, but to check back later 77 to see if you need to do something? NHTSA serves a 78 fundamental and critical role in ensuring vehicle safety. It 79 is critically important that it be part of the solution in 80 every step of the recall process in removing defective 81 vehicles from the road. 82 The supply of replacement parts is also of concern. 83 am glad that the agency has -- acknowledging that it has a role to play. United States drivers are competing against a 84 85 global supply chain, and recalls in many parts of the world. 86 I also acknowledge that Dr. Rosekind is still fairly new to 87 NHTSA, and was not yet the administrator at our last hearing. 88 I hope that we will see more action going forward, as this is 89 now direct and timely. 90 I have serious concerns about where we are in the 91 process. It is inconceivable to me that none of the tests 92 conducted by Takata over the past year on over 30,000 93 inflators has given us a clearer picture and dictated more 94 direct action. And why is it that we still don't have any 95 deployment testing being done by anyone besides Takata? At

96 what point do we accept that we need to completely eliminate 97 defective inflators and implement a new design, and a new manufacturing process? Are all the driver's side airbag 98 99 replacements now using different inflator compounds? What is different about the passenger side inflators? 100 101 We do have many questions today. The most important 102 question of all, however, does not involve compounds, 103 desiccate O-rings, or moisture. It is simply this, when will 104 we have a plan that can be presented to the public, 105 identifies who is affected, and when they will have a safe, not a safer, but a safe replacement part available? Nothing 106 107 is more important, and nothing else is acceptable. In the 108 meantime, the driving public should continue checking their Vehicle Identification Numbers against the NHTSA database to 109 see if their vehicle is affected, and this includes vehicles 110 111 that have previously been recalled. 112 [The prepared statement of Mr. Burgess follows:]

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Mr. {Burgess.} Chair now recognizes--I will be happy to
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    yield to Ms. Blackburn the balance of the time.
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         Mrs. {Blackburn.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I want
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     to thank the witnesses for both panels for being here. As
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     Chairman Burgess has said, this is an issue that we have
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     followed, are continuing to work on, and you are going to see
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    us stay with this issue. The fact that we have these airbag
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     ruptures, that they have caused serious injury and death, is
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    of concern to us. I questioned Takata at the last hearing
    about a November 19, 2014 New York Times article which noted
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     that engineers at Takata's Moses Lake, Washington facility
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    had raised serious concern about the use of ammonium nitrate
     as an airbag propellant. They had done that as far back as
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     1999, yet they persist with this. Questions persist, and I
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     thank you all for being here for our hearing. I yield back.
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          [The prepared statement of Mrs. Blackburn follows:]
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131 Mr. {Burgess.} Gentlelady yields back. The Chair 132 thanks the gentlelady. The Chair recognizes Subcommittee 133 Ranking Member Ms. Schakowsky. 5 minutes for an opening 134 statement, please. 135 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding 136 today's hearing on the Takata airbag recall. The American 137 people deserve to know what went wrong with Takata's airbags, 138 and why it took so long to discover, and how the Committee 139 and this Congress will respond to ensure that it never 140 happens again. Chairman Upton recently remarked about his airbag 141 142 deploying after hitting a deer and said, ``Maybe I am lucky it wasn't a Takata''. But at least 34 million Americans 143 144 aren't so lucky. We have a guest here today, Angelina 145 Zujarta, who was a victim--raise your hand--who was a victim of a Takata air rupture. At least six people have been 146 147 killed by their airbag. In Angelina's case, it was 3 years 148 ago, she was in a car accident at only 25 miles an hour. 149 Shrapnel from a defective airbag ripped her chest, and we are 150 just very thankful to have her here today. Here is an

151 example of such an airbag that has these holes in it, where 152 the -- am I on the wrong side? Here we go. That shows where 153 the shrapnel came out. This is an example -- these are 154 examples of these sharp pieces that landed in her chest in 155 two places. These are not the exact ones, but shrapnel like 156 this, and it is very, very dangerous. We need to stop it. 157 My big concern about this recall is that the root cause 158 really has not been yet determined. We have been told that a 159 combination of factors, including humidity and age, 160 contribute to airbag ruptures, but we don't know whether the flaws in the design, manufacture, installation, or some other 161 162 aspect of the airbag, which means that we still can't be sure 163 that replacement airbags being installed right now are any 164 safer. Well, this is really dangerous, and we need to know 165 what caused this failure to make sure that it doesn't happen 166 again. 167 But as we wait for those questions to be answered, there 168 are steps we can take right now to improve vehicle safety. Many of those are included in H.R. 8--1181, the Vehicle 169 170 Safety Improvement Act, legislation that I introduced earlier this year, along with my colleague, and several others, Frank 171

172 Pallone, the Ranking Democrat on the full Committee. And I 173 am hopeful that my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will join me in this bill. 2014 was the year of the recall. 174 175 Almost half of all cars on our roads were recalled. GM, Honda, and other major auto companies failed their customers, 176 177 and lives were lost as a result. The Vehicle Safety 178 Improvement Act takes valuable lessons from those recalls, 179 and addresses existing weaknesses and information sharing, 180 oversight, and accountability regarding auto safety. 181 The legislation includes several provisions that would have benefitted consumers whose cars have those faulty 182 183 airbags. One, the bill would double NHTSA's funding for 184 vehicle safety programs, a priority that has been severely underfunded by this Congress. Two, H.R. 1181 would increase 185 186 the quantity and quality of information shared by auto manufacturers not only with NHTSA, but with the public, and 187 188 with Congress. Had more information about Takata airbag 189 ruptures been cataloged and diagnosed earlier, I believe 190 lives could have been saved. Three, the bill would require 191 manufacturers to fix all recalled vehicles free of charge, rather than just those that were purchased within the past 10 192

193 years. And Takata has indicated that age of airbags is a 194 contributing factor to ruptures, and many of the vehicles with defective Takata airbags are more than 10 years old. 195 196 They should clearly be subject to mandatory fixes. 197 Under the legislation, NHTSA would also have new 198 imminent hazard authority to expedite recalls related to 199 dangers defects. It would eliminate the regional recall program, ensuring that all cars subject to a recall are 200 201 repaired, regardless of their location. Both of those 202 changes would have improved the speed, scope, and efficacy of 203 the Takata recall. 204 The ongoing investigation into Takata airbag ruptures 205 may identify additional policies that would limit the risk of similar recall during -- in the future. If it does, we should 206 207 enact them as soon as possible. In the meantime, we can't 208 afford to wait to act on legislation that we know would save 209 lives. It is not just Committee Democrats who want action. 210 A who is who of leading consumer and auto safety 211 organizations support H.R. 1181, and I really implore my 212 Republican colleagues to join me in this legislation. I ask unanimous consent that this advocate's letter be added to the 213

218 Ms. {Schakowsky.} And I am eager to hear answers from 219 our witnesses about what led to this massive failure, how to prevent another one in the future. And in the meantime, we 220 221 can't delay common sense safety improvements that will save 222 lives. I urge the Committee to advance the Vehicle Safety 223 Improvement Act without delay, and I yield back. 224 [The prepared statement of Ms. Schakowsky follows:] ******* COMMITTEE INSERT ******** 225

Mr. {Burgess.} Gentlelady yields back. The Chair 226 thanks the gentlelady. The Chair recognizes the gentleman 227 228 from Michigan. 5 minutes for an opening statement, please. 229 The {Chairman.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. An airbag is 230 a safety measure that you hope that you never have to use. 231 And if you do need it, you need to have it work exactly 232 right. And yes, I had my own incident, going back for the 233 Memorial Day break in Michigan less than 2 weeks ago. It was 234 dark, it was at night, there wasn't much of a moon, and I was driving at 70 miles an hour when I hit not one deer, but two. 235 236 I was lucky. The seat belt worked, airbag deployed, just as 237 they were designed. It was a scary moment for anyone, and I remember thinking, you know, I am lucky I didn't have a 238 239 defective Takata airbag at the time. And then I thought, the 240 safety of your airbag can't be just a game of luck. Being 241 from the auto state, which includes Takata's headquarters in 242 Auburn Hills, Michiganders understand better than most just how complicated cars are, and how much goes into each and 243 244 every part. Cars are certainly safer today than ever before. 245 As miles driven, and as the age of the car goes up, deaths

246 and injuries have gone down. 247 What concerns me today, though, are the multi-year 248 safety investigations where we can identify a problem, but a 249 solution is nowhere in sight, where the preferred approaches are Band-Aids, instead of an effective cure. In these Takata 250 251 airbags, we have a problem. It has persisted for years. And 252 again we have NHTSA opening up an initial investigation, and 253 closing it, before revisiting it years later. The technology 254 truly is rocket science, but you don't need to be a rocket 255 scientist to see that more needs to be done, and it should have been done a lot quicker. When lives are put in 256 257 jeopardy, delay is deadly. There wasn't much doubt at our December hearing last year that the airbags were defective, 258 259 but it still took 6 months to say so. 260 Dr. Rosekind was not the administrator when we held our 261 last hearing in December, and there has been some--certainly 262 some positive movement of late. Now Takata is changing its 263 formulation of propellant in the replacement on the driver's 264 side, either because someone else is making it, or because they were using improved formulations of their own. But this 265 266 isn't the case on the passenger side. Instead, they continue

to try to perfect an innumerable set of manufacturing 267 variables which, for 10 years or more, have resisted 268 269 perfection. So we trust that this time the moisture won't 270 get in, and everything else will be just perfect. 271 Once we have safe replacements, we need people to 272 actually be able to replace them. Recall rates of 15 to 30 273 percent are unacceptable. We have to understand what the 274 plan is from NHTSA and the automakers. NHTSA will be--for 275 the first time act as a central coordinator. Such a move 276 seems warranted, if not overdue, but we need to clearly understand the plan so that it can be relayed to the public. 277 278 The messaging around these airbag recalls has been tortured, 279 at best. We need more information, clear information from 280 consumers. I am concerned that NHTSA and Takata decided to 281 release head turning, headline grabbing recall numbers at a 282 time when the information is not yet actionable for 283 consumers. Drivers read about the recall, biggest one in 284 history, but could not look up if their own car was part of 285 the recall, including mine, a week or two after my incident. How does that help safety? Surely a better way exists. 286 287 At a time when this Committee should be focusing on how

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     to update NHTSA, how to incentivize the rollout of better
     safety technologies, and how to improve recall take rates, we
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     are instead forced to understand why safety, our very highest
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    priority, seems relegated to the back lot. Testing is
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     overdue. Change is overdue. Safe replacement parts are
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     overdue. Six months ago I asked the question, what should I
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     say to the mom in Michigan who asked me if she and her family
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     are safe behind the wheel? Six months later I,
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    unfortunately, have to ask the same question. We will have
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     as many hearings as needed, and require as much reporting to
     this Committee as needed, to ensure that this problem is
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     finally resolved, restoring the safety of our Nation's
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     roadways and trust of the American people. And I yield back
     the balance of my time to Mr. Lance.
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          [The prepared statement of Chairman Upton follows:]
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Mr. {Lance.} Thank you, Chairman Upton, and 304 305 distinguished members of the Committee. I telephoned my car 306 dealer last week. I have a 2004 Honda Accord. I did not 307 indicate my title. I just telephoned as a regular and 308 ordinary citizen, and I was told that I will need a new 309 airbag. It seems to me that one of the main purposes of this 310 hearing is to make sure that Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public are 311 aware of the recall, are able to be informed quickly as to 312 whether their automobile is affected, one of 34 million inflators recalled, and be confident that the replacement is 313 314 safe. 315 During the Subcommittee's 6 months ago, Takata's witness indicated extreme reluctance to cooperate with NHTSA's 316 317 requests for an expanded recall, and I characterized the 318 testimony at that time as tendentious. I am extremely 319 dissatisfied with the company's obstinate attitude during a 320 majority of this process, and I hope that its recent change 321 of heart will be sincere. It occurs, of course, after being 322 fined \$14,000 a day. I look forward to discussing this with 323 the distinguished person now in charge, Mr. Rosekind. And,

Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman 328 yields back. Chair recognizes the Ranking Member of the full 329 Committee, Mr. Pallone, 5 minutes for an opening statement, 330 331 please. 332 Mr. {Pallone.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Though it has 333 taken months, I am glad that Takata finally admitted that its 334 airbags are defective, and finally moved forward with 335 national recalls. Getting dangerous cars off the road is 336 crucial. Airbags are supposed to save lives, and not take 337 lives. 338 But these national recalls came after a full year in which we have seen a rather sloppy rollout of recalls of 339 these exploding airbags. Each automaker seems to have 340 341 handled the recalls differently. Some automakers conducted 342 regional safety improvement campaigns in high absolute --343 areas. At the same time, others conducted regional recalls 344 in the same areas. Some automakers expanded their recalls to 345 more states. Some eventually conducted national recalls of certain cars. One automaker advised against passengers using 346 347 front seats until the airbags are fixed, even offering to

348 disable passenger airbags as a precaution. 349 All of this has led to considerable confusion for the 350 public. Drivers are unsure if their cars are part of the 351 recall. Those who have already had their airbag replaced do not know if they need to have it replaced again. But most 352 353 importantly, people do not know if their cars are safe to 354 drive. This is the second hearing this Subcommittee has held 355 on the Takata airbag recalls, and our first hearing was 6 356 months ago, and yet in that time we are still left with many 357 of the same questions. We still do not know the root cause of the Takata airbag defects. We certainly know enough to 358 359 take action, however. And while I appreciate and share the 360 majority's concerns about this Takata crisis, I am disappointed by its lack of action. Auto safety is not a 361 partisan issue. However, even after the GM ignition switch 362 363 issues, the Takata airbag ruptures, and even going back to the Toyota sudden acceleration problems, this Committee has 364 365 failed to take appropriate legislative action. 366 Earlier this year the -- Subcommittee Ranking Member Schakowsky and I, and of course she mentioned it, with a 367 number of other members of the Subcommittee introduced the 368

369 Vehicle Safety Improvement Act of 2015. Many provisions in our bill would address problems that occurred in the Takata 370 371 airbag and the GM ignition switch recalls. I mentioned to 372 Congresswoman Schakowsky that my car--I had a Chevy Impala, I think it was a 2008, I still have it--was, you know, subject 373 374 to the ignition switch issue. And, you know, I received a 375 notice in the mail, but there was still some confusion, even 376 on my part, as to what this was all about. I was told that 377 until I actually had the opportunity to go to the Chevy dealer that I should separate the two parts of the key from 378 the keychain, or whatever this thing is called. And, you 379 380 know, I continued to do that, even after the -- even after they 381 soldered and fixed the key. And, of course, I had to look up 382 and see if my VIN number was one of the Impalas that had to 383 be recalled. But even in my mind, there is a lot of 384 confusion about, you know, what was being accomplished. 385 And I think that is why we need legislation. The 386 National Highway Transportation Safety Administration, or 387 NHTSA, has received much of the blame in both the GM recall and this Takata recall, but it is clear that NHTSA simply 388 does not have the resources and authorities it needs to 389

- 390 protect drivers and passengers, and to hold automakers and 391 automobile parts suppliers accountable for safety defects. 392 Our bill provides more resources and tools to NHTSA, 393 increasing fines for manufacturers that violate vehicle 394 safety laws. Also, in both cases, automakers and parts 395 suppliers failed to timely produce critical information that 396 may have helped NHTSA identify problems earlier. The bill 397 improves the early warning reporting system by making more 398 reported information public, and requiring manufacturers 399 provide significantly more information about any fatal accident involving a safety defect. 400 401 So, Chairman Burgess and Chairman Upton, I appreciate 402 your interest and, you know, what you have said today, in terms of continued oversight of these recalls, but I think 403 404 that we need to begin our legislative work, and not just talk 405 about more investigations. I hope that we can work together 406 to move forward with a bill to keep our citizens safe on the 407 roads. I yield back. 408 [The prepared statement of Mr. Pallone follows:]

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410 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman 411 yields back. That concludes member opening statements. 412 Chair would remind members that, pursuant to Committee rules, all members' opening statements will be made part of the 413 414 record. 415 We do want to thank all of our witnesses for being here 416 today, taking the time to testify before the Subcommittee. 417 Today's hearing will consist of two panels. Each panel of 418 witnesses will have an opportunity to give an opening statement, followed by a round of questions from members. 419 420 Once we conclude with the questions on the first panel, we 421 will take a very brief recess to set up for the second panel. Our first panel today will consist of a single witness, 422 423 Administrator Mark Rosekind of the National Highway Traffic 424 Safety Administration. Dr. Rosekind, we appreciate you being 425 here today, and you are now recognized for 5 minutes to 426 summarize your opening statement.

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^STATEMENT OF MARK R. ROSEKIND, PH.D., ADMINISTRATOR,
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    NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION
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         Mr. {Rosekind.} Chairman Burgess, Ranking Member
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     Schakowsky, and members of the Subcommittee, thank you for
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     the opportunity to provide an update on NHTSA's efforts to
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     address defective Takata airbags. There is a more detailed
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     explanation of our efforts in my prepared statement, but let
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    me summarize what NHTSA has done, and what we are doing. All
    of NHTSA's actions are focused on achieving one main goal,
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     the only acceptable goal, a safe airbag in every American
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    vehicle.
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          On May 19 Secretary Fox of NHTSA announced that Takata
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    had filed four defect information reports with the agency,
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     covering an estimated 33.8 million defective airbag inflators
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     that Takata had shipped to automakers. Takata, as an
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     original equipment supplier, does not know into which
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    vehicles those inflators were installed. Prior to the
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     filing, automakers had recalled a total of 18.5 million
     vehicles. All of the May 19 filed defect reports involved
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446 recalls that are national in scope. 447 Since May 19, 11 auto manufacturers have been scouring 448 their own records to determine which vehicles are affected. To date, automakers have filed additional recalls, bringing 449 the total to an estimated 30.4 million vehicles. During that 450 451 May 19 announcement, NHTSA made clear the consumers might 452 have to wait to determine if their vehicles were covered by 453 the expanded recall while automakers made their own recall 454 filings. As you know, Takata's defect filings were a 455 necessary first step before the automakers would initiation their own filings. The automakers' filings contained the 456 detailed make and model information and Vehicle 457 Identification Number, or VIN numbers, that allow individual 458 vehicle owners to determine if they are affected by this 459 460 recall. Obviously this delay is frustrating, and if there is any way to avoid that anxiety, it would have been done. 461 462 In NHTSA's public communications philosophy, and like 463 all of our other interactions, we followed a very simple 464 philosophy, to make information available to consumers as quickly as possible. To that end, NHTSA has established a 465 microsite called Recalls Spotlight. It is located at 466

467 safercar.gov, and includes key consumer information on recall issues of high public interest. It includes continuously 468 469 updated information on the Takata recalls. On May 19 and 20, after the DOT NHTSA announcement, more than 1.5 million 470 471 people conducted VIN lookup searches on safercar.gov, 472 including nearly one million on May 20. On May 19, Secretary 473 Fox also announced a Consent Order with Takata that gives 474 NHTSA oversight into the company's testing, requires its full 475 cooperation with our investigation, and, importantly, gives us the ability to fully evaluate the adequacy of proposed 476 477 remedies. 478 It was also announced that NHTSA has launched an 479 administrative process, a coordinated remedy program, to prioritize and coordinate the actions of Takata and the 480 481 manufacturers. NHTSA is using this authority provided under 482 the Safety Act, and by Congress in the Tread Act, for the 483 very first time. We need to acknowledge Congressman Upton 484 for driving that vision, and working with others to provide a 485 mechanism to address the challenges and circumstances that are now faced in this recall. 486 487 Many Americans have asked whether we can trust remedy

488 inflators any more than the defective inflators. NHTSA's Consent Order with Takata, the coordinated remedy program, 489 490 and NHTSA's own testing, are all essential actions designed 491 to provide full and final answers to that critical question. NHTSA will continue pursuing answers until the American 492 493 people can have a safe airbag in every vehicle. 494 There continues to be great interest in establishing the 495 root cause of these defects. While some factors appear to 496 have a role, such as time and absolute humidity, the full 497 story is not yet known, and a definitive root cause has not been identified. In my recent experience as an NTSB Board 498 499 member, and a veteran of many major transportation 500 investigations, it may be that there is no single root cause, or the root cause may never be known. Secretary Fox 501 502 addressed this directly on May 19, clearly stating that 503 uncertainty cannot stop NHTSA from acting to protect safety. 504 In areas of uncertainty, NHTSA must act, focused firmly on 505 our safety mission. 506 Lastly, whatever the final numbers turn out to be, this may be the largest, most complicated consumer safety recall 507 in our Nation's history. Fixing this problem is a monumental 508

509 task. It will require tremendous effort from the auto industry. It will also require tremendous effort from NHTSA. 510 511 And yet the agency must manage this enormous and necessary 512 task with too few people, and insufficient funding. The same people managing the Takata recall must also continue to 513 514 analyze thousands of consumer complaints, investigate scores 515 of other potential defects, and oversee more than 1,200 other 516 recall campaigns that automakers and equipment manufacturers 517 now have underway. NHTSA must accomplish this task with a 518 defects investigation budget that, when adjusted for inflation, is actually 23 percent lower than its budget 10 519 520 years ago. 521 NHTSA needs your help to protect the safety of Americans on our country's roads. The President has submitted a budget 522 523 request that would fund significant improvements in NHTSA's defect investigation efforts, providing the people and 524 525 technology needed to keep Americans safe. The Administration 526 has proposed the Grow America Act, which would provide 527 stable, increased funding for our agency, and important safety authorities to help us in our mission. As proposed, 528 the Grow America Act, and in a recently introduced bill, if 529

530	imminent hazard authority had been available to NHTSA, this
531	hearing would have a very different focus. At NHTSA we
532	address safety risks every day.
533	I urge the members of the Subcommittee and your
534	colleagues in Congress to help NHTSA address these safety
535	risks and keep the traveling public safe on America's
536	roadways. Thank you.
537	[The prepared statement of Mr. Rosekind follows:]
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Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman. We will
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    move into the question and answer portion of the hearing. I
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     start by recognizing myself 5 minutes for questions.
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          And, Mr. Administrator, again, thank you very much for
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    being here. Thank you for making yourself available to me
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    both in person, on the telephone, as you have worked your way
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     through this process. Just so that people are clear, the VIN
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     number that we keep talking about, the Vehicle Identification
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    Number, people could access that number at the lower left
    hand of their windshield or inside the driver's door?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} I hope they are paying attention to
     you. They can find that VIN in that location, and go to
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     safercar.gov to see if their vehicle is in the recall.
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          Mr. {Burgess.} And that is the website, safercar.gov.
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     Now, if someone checked their VIN number and got the all
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     clear on May 1, do they need to do anything further, or are
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     they good to go?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} We suggest people check that on a
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    weekly basis.
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          Mr. {Burgess.} You issued the initial recall in the
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559 middle part of May. How quickly can people assume that you are getting the uploaded information into your website so 560 561 that, if they check the website, they can be confident that 562 the information they get is current? 563 Mr. {Rosekind.} So -- thank you for that question, 564 because clarity for consumers is critical here, and Takata 565 had to file their defect reports before the auto 566 manufacturers could put together their information. And what 567 is clear is we can't just get numbers. They have to be accurate. So they have to do their due diligence, and then 568 we have to do ours. At this point, we have--seven out of the 569 570 11 manufacturers have provided the information, which are now 571 covering up to 30.4 million vehicles, but weekly people 572 should be checking. 573 Mr. {Burgess.} So, let me just ask you this, is there 574 anything else that you can do, or we can do, to make certain 575 that this process is clearly and effectively communicated to 576 the driving public? 577 Mr. {Rosekind.} I think you just did part of it, and we are trying to do the same thing, which is give people 578 safercar.gov, and helping them on a weekly basis go. I do 579

580 have to acknowledge the auto manufacturers have stepped up 581 and really provided an accelerated production of those 582 numbers, which we are checking, so they are getting up there 583 very quickly. 584 Mr. {Burgess.} Okay, but then that brings up the other 585 point, the--their ability to access the remedy inflators. 586 Where do we stand with that, the production and distribution 587 of those remedy inflators? Where are you? 588 Mr. {Rosekind.} Again, very important for people to understand the whole process. And I won't give the whole 589 list now, but part of what we are--this whole hearing is 590 591 really addressing is, before May 19, there was denial of a 592 defect. There was mostly a focus on root cause. There was concern about the supply chain, whether the remedy even 593 594 worked or not. So that all changed on May 19. Mr. {Burgess.} Well, let me stop you there. We are no 595 596 longer concerned if the remedy works? 597 Mr. {Rosekind.} I am sorry? 598 Mr. {Burgess.} We are no longer concerned if the remedy 599 works? 600 Mr. {Rosekind.} We absolutely are, and that is what I

601 am saying. On May 19 the focus changed. There has been 602 acknowledgement by Takata that there is a recall, and they 603 are all national. The second is a Consent Order with NHTSA, 604 which allows us to be directly involved in oversight for testing to make sure that the remedy is going to be adequate 605 606 or not. And then the third part of that is a coordinated 607 remedy program, which goes to your question, and that is now 608 NHTSA is in the driver's seat, and we will coordinate and 609 prioritize to make sure that the supplies are available, and 610 that they get out there as quickly as possible. 611 Mr. {Burgess.} But just so people are clear, to cut 612 through any of the talk surrounding this, are the replacement 613 devices safe? Not safer, but safe, unequivocally safe. Mr. {Rosekind.} And thank you, because, again, that is 614 a very important, confusing point. People need to look up 615 their VIN number now, and if they have a recall to go get a 616 617 replacement inflator, they need to do that. And we have got 618 to point out, there are millions of airbags that are out 619 there every day protecting people, including millions by Takata, that are functioning properly. We are trying to get 620 the defective ones off. 621

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622
          And so, yes, they need to go get it fixed. What we will
     do is identify if there is an interim remedy, because you are
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624
     correct, some of these may not have the longevity that is
    needed to make sure that it is a lifelong, for the entire
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626
     life of the vehicle, fix.
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         Mr. {Burgess.} So, you know, what am I supposed to do?
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    One of my kids calls me and says, hey, I got a bad VIN
629
    number, but good news, they have got a replacement, and I am
630
     going to get it fixed. Am I okay with that? Am I okay
631
     letting my child drive that car?
         Mr. {Rosekind.} And your dealer should be able to tell
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633
     you whether they have a fix that is long term, or they have
     an interim remedy. And the bad news is, if there is an
634
635
     interim remedy, you should get a call back from the dealer
    when it is time to get that fixed for the long term.
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637
          Mr. {Burgess.} Okay. So even someone who gets it fixed
    may not really have it fixed?
638
639
         Mr. {Rosekind.} And the dealer better make that clear.
640
         Mr. {Burgess.} I just want to ask you one thing
     quickly. I was being interviewed on a national business show
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     the other--or last week, and they pointed out to me that in
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643 New York, I guess is where the show originated, that they 644 called dealers around the town, and they said they were 645 laughed at when they said, can we bring our vehicle in to get our airbag changed, that they did not have a supply. 646 So I did the next logical thing, and called my local guy 647 648 who does all things cars back in the district, and he 649 actually provided me some--what I think is some--this was 650 recent information. Number one, no one is reporting any 651 panicked or irate customers as a result of the recall. I do remember a few months ago some dealers were complaining about 652 653 mad customers. I am going to assume this was when there was 654 no process in place. And only one dealer had a real volume for replacements. Another one had maybe 1,000 that needed to 655 656 be replaced, but no one was bringing their vehicles in. And that is, and will continue to be, a problem, that people 657 658 aren't recognizing that their vehicle needs to be fixed. 659 My time is expired. I will recognize the gentlelady 660 from Illinois. 5 minutes for your questions, please. 661 Ms. {Schakowsky.} I think it is really important, what you said earlier, not all of the VIN numbers are up yet, is 662 663 that true, so that people need to be checking. They may be

664 driving a--with a Takata airbag that will, and their vehicle may be recalled, but it is not up online right now, right? 665 666 Mr. {Rosekind.} That is correct. Ms. {Schakowsky.} Okay. So--667 668 Mr. {Rosekind.} We have seven out of the 11 669 manufacturers--670 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Okay. So people should not necessarily feel secure, but they should just keep checking. 671 672 I wanted to talk about one of the authorities that would be in the Vehicle Safety Improvement Act, and that would be to 673 give NHTSA more authority itself for recalls. The first 674 675 known Takata airbag inflator rupture occurred in 2004, May 2004. That was 11 years ago. And months after NHTSA called 676 for national recalls, which was last November, Takata has 677 finally relented, because it is still within their authority 678 679 to do that. NHTSA currently has no authority to take 680 emergency action, even in cases where defects are known, and 681 there is strong and immediate risk of serious injury or 682 death. So, Dr. Rosekind, in November of last year NHTSA called 683

for this national recall of certain vehicles with defective

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685 driver's side airbags. Takata had refused to conduct the national recall. I know you weren't there at the time, but 686 if NHTSA had had the authority to mandate emergency recalls, 687 do you think the agency--or let me put it this way. 688 you have used it, with regard to Takata? 689 690 Mr. {Rosekind.} And thank you for the rephrasing. 691 Starting at my confirmation hearing, I made it clear NHTSA 692 will use every tool available. If imminent hazard authority 693 had been available, we would have used it. 694 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Thank you. The--as I said, the--this legislation does allow for imminent hazard authority to 695 696 recall, and NHTSA has testified before the Subcommittee in 697 the past, asking for that authority, so I guess you have 698 already stated, you agree with the need for that authority? 699 Mr. {Rosekind.} Absolutely. 700 Ms. {Schakowsky.} And would it have been beneficial to 701 NHTSA in carrying out its mission to reduce deaths, injuries, 702 and economic losses resulting from motor vehicle crashes? 703 Mr. {Rosekind.} Absolutely. And just to highlight, 704 what you are focused on, as an imminent hazard, would have allowed us to get these airbags off the road. And there are 705

- 706 still procedures to make sure everything is done 707 transparently, officially, but we wouldn't have been waiting. 708 There could have been lives saved, and people--injuries 709 prevented with imminent hazard authority. 710 Ms. {Schakowsky.} There are a number of other 711 provisions in the Vehicle Safety Improvement Act. It would 712 double the funding for NHTSA. So, first, let me have you 713 comment on that, in terms of the resources that you have to 714 do the job that needs to be done, and--but I think Americans 715 all expect is being done. 716 Mr. {Rosekind.} At my confirmation hearing in December I highlighted people, technology, and authorities, that we 717 718 needed to look at those. I got to NHTSA and found out it was 719 more under-resourced than I had ever imagined from the 720 outside. And since I have been there, we have done everything we are -- we can, and will be doing with what we 721 722 have available to us. 723 I could give you a list of 29 different things that have
- 726 that is a concern. I highlighted, even in December, there

already gone on, process improvements, et cetera. At some

point you need people and authority to get the job done, and

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727 are eight people looking at 80,000 complaints coming in, and there are now eight people in the recall group that have to 728 729 do with this recall, 34 million vehicles, and the other 1,200 730 campaigns that are going on at the same time. 731 Ms. {Schakowsky.} I think it actually would be helpful 732 to this Committee that, if you had additional resources, to 733 tell us exactly how that would be used, and how then it would impact consumer safety. So I would appreciate seeing that. 734 735 Mr. {Rosekind.} And I would be happy to do that, because, in fact, in the President's 2016 proposal, we have 736 identified what--our request for enhanced funding. So we 737 could actually talk about a trend analysis division, a 738 739 special investigation division for defects. We can provide 740 that to you. 741 Ms. {Schakowsky.} I would appreciate it. 742 legislation that some of us are co-sponsoring, it would increase civil penalties, it would limit--eliminate most 743 744 statutory maximum penalties to make sure that bad actors have 745 every incentive to get unsafe vehicles off the road. It would also make sure that -- it would eliminate what I think is 746 really the farce of regional recalls. Wonder if you could 747

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     comment on those provisions.
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} Sure. Just as far as the cap goes,
     Grow America goes to 300 million, yours has no cap. Clearly
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     the message there is that $35 million is not enough to really
     get an effect, so anything that gets us to 300 million or
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753
    beyond would be great. And I think, as far as regional
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     recalls, my perspective is that everything is national.
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          Ms. {Schakowsky.} Good. Thank you. I yield back.
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          Mr. {Burgess.} Gentlelady yields back. Gentlelady's
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     time is expired. Chair recognizes the Chairman of the full
     Committee, Mr. Upton. 5 minutes for questions, please.
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          The {Chairman.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, again,
    we welcome your appearance before us, and wish you all the
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    best. I want you to know that I have made an inquiry--I
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     don't know what the Appropriation Committee did with regard
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     to the NHTSA budget, but I am -- I will find out soon.
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          Prior to the May 19 announcement, what efforts did you
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     do to coordinate with the auto manufacturers so that they
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     could identify the VIN numbers impacted by the recall?
          Mr. {Rosekind.} And before I go specifically to that,
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     let me just say there were a lot of actions and inactions
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before May 19, so it has already been raised here that Takata

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     was pressured to go for a national recall, denied any defect.
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     We do have to acknowledge--
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          The {Chairman.} We saw that in December back here too,
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     before you were on board.
774
          Mr. {Rosekind.} That is exactly--and the auto
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     manufacturers stepped up to actually take on those recall
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     service campaigns and other things, even though Takata was
777
     denying. So there was some action before that.
778
          The {Chairman.} So just to use my own little personal
     experience, I don't do this very often, but with my incident
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780
     coming back for the -- to Michigan for the Memorial Day break,
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     so I did plug in to safercars.com with my VIN number, and I
782
     am not sure that we still can determine today it was a Ford
783
     Explorer, '06, and I can't really tell today even if it was a
784
     Takata airbag, or TRW, or whoever it was. The information
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787 coming back at safercar.gov is really just called to get
788 recalled or not. It won't give you the specific-789 The {Chairman.} Yeah, it didn't have it on the recall

was not readily available when I got online last week.

Mr. {Rosekind.} And that is why the information that is

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     list.
791
          Mr. {Rosekind.} Yeah, which means you would be clear if
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     it wasn't there as a recall.
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          The {Chairman.} Although I am supposed to be checking
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     every week, is what you are saying?
795
          Mr. {Rosekind.} On a weekly basis. Which, by the way,
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     is a good thing to do anyway because of the number of recalls
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     that are coming out, is just to check that on a regular
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     basis. Airbags aside, that is a good source to have
799
     bookmarked for you to go back.
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          The {Chairman.} So the auto manufacturers really did
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     step up, then, is what you are saying?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} And--
          The {Chairman.} All of them?
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804
          Mr. {Rosekind.} And that was to--again, previously,
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     when Takata denied, the manufacturers stepped up to look at
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     recalls and what they could do. To your question
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     specifically, we had contact with them the day before to let
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     them know something was coming related to the defect so they
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     would have a heads up, and since then have been in contact
     with them about the coordination that is coming forward.
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811 The {Chairman.} So you and I talked in advance of the 812 announcement. And what is the timetable -- what is the goal, 813 the timetable, for completely resolving the issue? Being 814 able to identify which vehicles have these defective airbags, getting them replaced, making sure that the owners are there. 815 816 What is your hopeful timeframe for this to be resolved, and 817 we can move to the next issue? 818 Mr. {Rosekind.} At this point, I believe if anybody 819 gave you a number, they don't know what they are talking 820 about. Here is our plan to get there, and that is -- we have already initiated contact and had meetings with both the auto 821 822 manufacturers and suppliers, other meetings bringing all of 823 them together. That will create a plan that will look at the effectiveness of the remedy, the supply, and try--and 824 825 basically getting to 100 percent recall. We hope to have a public hearing by the fall that will lay all of that out, all 826 827 three of those elements. 828 The {Chairman.} What steps have you taken to, you know, 829 has NHTSA taken to ensure that the propellant safety and 830 evaluation for the integrity of the studies and testing being submitted to NHTSA by various parties? That seems to be a 831

832 real element here. 833 Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes. And, again, thank you for 834 highlighting that, because part of the Consent Order actually 835 allows NHTSA to directly focus the testing, so we can make 836 sure that goes to both the adequacy of the remedy, as well as 837 for root cause. So now we have some direct oversight and 838 involvement with that. Before we were just on the receiving 839 end. Now we can actually direct. And, as you know, 840 everybody was focused on root cause, which is still not 841 determined, nobody focusing on the remedy. 842 The {Chairman.} So when someone has one of these 843 defective airbags, they have to replace the whole thing? 844 They can't replace just the propellant, is that right? They have got to take the whole thing out, and put a whole new 845 846 device in with a different propellant, is that right? 847 Mr. {Rosekind.} That is correct. The {Chairman.} Okay. Thank you. Thank you very much 848 849 for being here. Yield back. 850 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman. Chair 851 recognizes the Ranking Member of the full Committee, Mr. 852 Pallone. 5 minutes for questions, please.

853 Mr. {Pallone.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. On February 20 of this year NHTSA sent a letter to Takata, informing the 854 855 company that its failure to cooperate with NHTSA's 856 investigation of the airbag defect, as well as Takata's prior knowledge of the defect, would result in fines of \$14,000 per 857 858 day for each day Takata failed to cooperate. By the time 859 those fines were suspended under the Consent Order last 860 month, Takata had been fined about \$1.2 million. So, Doctor, 861 how much of the 1.2 million that Takata owes in fines has the 862 company paid to NHTSA? Mr. {Rosekind.} Basically, with the Consent Order, we 863 864 made sure that the investigation continues, as well as the potential for future penalties. And so, at this point, 865 866 nothing has been collected because we are looking at an open investigation with potentially future penalties to be 867 868 collected. 869 Mr. {Pallone.} So when do you expect that the penalties 870 will actually be paid to the agency? 871 Mr. {Rosekind.} That could be at any time. And part of that I think will come as the investigation continues. We 872 873 are focused right now on the safety element of it. As it

874 unfolds there may be need for, again, further penalties, and 875 I am sure that would be part of the package that would be--876 Mr. {Pallone.} I was going to ask you about further penalties, but you obviously think you do--there is a 877 possibility of additional civil penalties against Takata? 878 879 Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes. 880 Mr. {Pallone.} Okay. A Reuters article last week cited 881 a source within Takata, explaining that the daily fine was a 882 factor motivating Takata to agree to a national recall, but 883 it still took 3 months of daily fines to get Takata to agree. Are financial incentives an effective means of ensuring 884 885 compliance amongst manufacturers, in your opinion? 886 Mr. {Rosekind.} No question. And I think from the 887 earlier question, going from 35 to 300 or no cap is critical. 888 If I can take just a moment, I would highlight that there was 889 the penalty, there was a preservation order, and, frankly, 890 NHTSA was working on a unilateral program to go after this 891 that we made sure was communicated to Takata as well. 892 Mr. {Pallone.} Do you believe that increasing the size of the statutory penalties would have allowed NHTSA to put 893 894 more pressure on Takata and other automakers and, in turn, to

895 reach an agreement to conduct a national recall sooner? 896 Mr. {Rosekind.} No question. 897 Mr. {Pallone.} Okay. Last year GM was fined the 898 statutory maximum of \$35 million for its failed handling of the ignition switch recall. Many regulators and advocates, 899 900 including Transportation Secretary Anthony Fox, asked 901 Congress to raise or eliminate those statutory maximums in 902 order to send a stronger message to bad actors. I mean, it 903 is impossible to put a price on the cost of a serious injury 904 of a loss of life. No financial penalty or compensation can bring back a family member, but stronger financial incentives 905 906 can go a long way in deterring manufacturers from hiding 907 defects and not cooperating with Federal investigations. 908 So, you know, as I mentioned, Congresswoman Schakowsky 909 and others on the Committee have introduced the Vehicle 910 Safety Improvement Act, which would not only raise per violation civil penalties, but also eliminate most statutory 911 912 maximum penalties. So do you believe strong financial 913 penalties would discourage automakers and parts suppliers 914 from hiding possible defects, or incentivize quicker action from manufacturers? 915

916 Mr. {Rosekind.} Absolutely. 917 Mr. {Pallone.} All right. And, lastly, I wanted to ask 918 you, would increased fines make automakers more likely to 919 cooperate with NHTSA investigations? 920 Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes. 921 Mr. {Pallone.} All right. Thank you very much. 922 you, Mr. Chairman. 923 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman 924 yields back. Chair recognizes the gentlelady from Tennessee. 925 5 minutes for questions, please. 926 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And, Mr. 927 Rosekind, I thank you so much for taking your time and being 928 here. Let us go back to your November 18 second special 929 order to Takata, where they were to come to you with 930 information -- further information about their propellant mix. 931 And what we would like to know is what you have been given, 932 what you know about that mix, what is the specific use of 933 that mix in the replacement parts, or the remedy parts, as 934 you call them, and in new vehicles? 935 Mr. {Rosekind.} And I can provide as much technical information as you would like. What you have identified is 936

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     one of the special orders that actually triggered the daily
    penalties that started, because we basically had 2.4 million
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     documents dumped on us with all of that information, and
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     tried to understand where the meaningful pieces were. So we
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    have some of the meaningful pieces now identified, and we can
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     certainly bring you as much technical information that was
943
    provided.
944
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Are you satisfied with the
945
     information that Takata has provided to you on their
946
    propellant mix?
          Mr. {Rosekind.} We are still--we are working our way
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948
     through that information. They have been open about--
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          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay.
          Mr. {Rosekind.} --providing us testing data--
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          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay.
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952
          Mr. {Rosekind.} --but the information that you are
953
     asking about was millions and millions of pages that have
954
     grown to about 2.4, so we are still making our way through
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     that.
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. Are they being forthcoming in
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957
    bringing clarity to that? We want to know what the mix is,
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958 the propellant mix is. So are they satisfying the questions 959 that will--that consumers will have when they want to know--960 this component that is in their vehicle that is to make the 961 vehicle safe now explodes, it causes injury, and the question is, have they arrived at something that is going to make 962 963 certain that indeed it is safe? 964 Mr. {Rosekind.} And I would say they will now. That us 965 part of the consent--966 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. Mr. {Rosekind.} --order, that they are required to 967 provide that information. 968 Mrs. {Blackburn.} So you are satisfied? I think if you 969 970 could just have someone from your team provide a summary so 971 that we will have that for the record, that would be helpful 972 to us for future hearings and for legislation. 973 Also, let me go to the point that was made--back to that 974 December hearing we had, that ammonium nitrate was used as a 975 propellant in the 1990s. And--so what we would like to know, have you all found any evidence of ruptures from the--that 976 977 occurred in the '90s? And, if not, does NHTSA have any 978 insight into why not?

979 Mr. {Rosekind.} And that is a good question. Again, I will go back and make sure that that is part of the 980 981 information that we provide you. What is really important 982 about the Consent Order is we now get to be in the driver's seat to direct this kind of testing. We will be looking at 983 984 it both historically, and see how that informs what we need 985 to do now. 986 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. We would love to have that as 987 a follow on, if you will, as to what occurred in the '90s, 988 and as you go back and do a revisit of the information that 989 you have, that would be helpful. 990 One last thing, you mentioned that the auto 991 manufacturers--and Chairman Upton mentioned that they had 992 been doing their part in meeting this. I want to know if you 993 are satisfied with how the dealers are being compensated for 994 this, if they are being made whole. Because if everyone is 995 taking their car in for the replacement, that is a lot of 996 loaner cars, that is a lot of man hours. So would you speak 997 to that? 998 Mr. {Rosekind.} Actually, I would suggest you ask that of the individuals on the next panel, because we would be 999

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      focused on that only if it interfered with the recall.
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          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. We are going to ask the next
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     panel that, but I wanted your insight also. And with that,
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     Mr. Chairman, I yield back.
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          Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentlelady, gentlelady
1005
      yields back. Chair recognize the gentleman from
1006
     Massachusetts. 5 minutes for questions, please.
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          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Thank you very much,
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     Administrator. Great for--of you to be here, and I
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     appreciate your service to the country, and your--willing to
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     testify today. I want to touch base with you a little bit.
     You have heard some of my colleagues already mention the
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1012
     Vehicle Safety Improvement Act, and I want to touch on that,
1013
     and particularly the need for safety upgrades for used cars.
           Used car sales in March and April of this year reached
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     more than three million cars sold for each month, but
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     purchasers of used cars now face major loopholes when it
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      comes to auto safety. Most do not know it. The Vehicle
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      Safety Improvement Act would take two concrete steps toward
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     making our used car market safer. First, the bill would
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      require the buyer's guide window form to include information
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1021 about a vehicle's history of damage and recall or repair 1022 history. Second, the bill would also prohibit dealers from 1023 selling or leasing used vehicles subject to a recall until 1024 the dealer has repaired the defects. 1025 So, Dr. Rosekind, I--concerned that consumers have an 1026 implicit perception that used cars are safe and free of 1027 defect, and that dealers have made all necessary repairs. Is 1028 that true, or what light can you shine on that problem? 1029 Mr. {Rosekind.} This is part of the Grow America 1030 proposal. It is part of what you are describing, and I guess 1031 I just--I can't imagine that you would sell a new car, used, leased, et cetera, if you knew there was a defect involved, 1032 1033 not to have it fixed before you put it in somebody's hands. 1034 Just seems like we don't have the system working properly. 1035 Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} I would agree. So, 1036 Doctor, a purchaser of a used car can find some vehicle 1037 history information through the National Motor Vehicle Title Information System, but that information is available only if 1038 1039 the purchaser knows where to find it, and pays a fee. So do 1040 you agree that purchasers of used cars can benefit from 1041 knowing that a used car they intend to purchase has been

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1042
     previously junked, salvaged, or marked as a total loss?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} Any information that is going to help
      them determine the safety of that vehicle is going to be
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     useful to that consumer, no question.
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          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} So the Vehicle Safety
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      Improvement Act requires information from vehicle history
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      report to be made available through the National Motor
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     Vehicle Title Information System to be included in a buyer
1050
     guide window form. Do you think that is a smart provision to
1051
     go for?
1052
          Mr. {Rosekind.} Every piece of safety information is
1053
      going to be helpful.
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          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Finally, sir, current
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      dealers are prohibited from selling or leasing new vehicles
1056
      subject to recall unless a dealer makes the necessary
1057
      repairs, but the same regulation does not apply to used cars,
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     which means that used cars may be sold or leased to consumers
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     with unrepaired defects. The average recall completion rate
      for vehicles is about 75 percent, meaning that a full 25
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1061
     percent of all recalled cars are not being repaired. For
     that Takata airbag recall, the completion rate so far has
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1063 been much, much lower. 1064 In many of these cases the cars are not being repaired because the current owner of the vehicle doesn't know 1065 1066 anything about the recall. So what efforts does--has NHTSA undertaken to increase the awareness of used car buyers and 1067 1068 lessees about the potential safety defects, and what does 1069 NHTSA--or what obstacles does NHTSA face in getting this 1070 information out to consumers? 1071 Mr. {Rosekind.} I don't think there is any question 1072 this is a huge part of the whole system, and we have--1073 Secretary Fox and I have really emphasized finding defects is 1074 great, but if you don't get them fixed, doesn't really matter. So we actually held, at the end of April, an event 1075 1076 called Retooling Recalls, asking the industry for new ideas, 1077 and have set the standard as 100 percent target to get 1078 recalls done. 1079 Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} So do you agree, then, 1080 that the provision of the Vehicle Safety Improvement Act that 1081 prohibits the sale or lease of used cars until any defect has 1082 been remedied would help increase recall completion rates? 1083 Mr. {Rosekind.} Absolutely.

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          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} And would it make
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     drivers of used cars safer?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} Absolutely.
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          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Are there other tools
      that would help improve the safety of those cars? What would
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     they be?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} And I would say, from our even in
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     April, there was a great list of possible things that could
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     be done, and we are looking at all of them. But we had
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     manufacturers come in and talk about some of their new
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     strategies, and there were some new things that only one
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     manufacturer is doing. We need to figure out what NHTSA
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     could do to get those basically across the entire industry.
1097
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} And, Doctor, how can
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      this Committee be of any service to you as you try to get
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     that information out?
           Mr. {Rosekind.} Frankly, I think the bill that has been
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1101
      introduced and Grow America Act are two of the most critical
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     things right now, as far as our authorities and budget. And
1103
      then directly there is the budget, which allows us not just
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     people, but the authorities, and other kinds of
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1105 opportunities. 1106 Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} And, briefly, I only have a short period of time left, but if--did I hear you say 1107 1108 earlier in your testimony, Doctor, that there were--you had 1109 eight staff that were working on this recall of 34 million 1110 vehicles, and that same staff of eight people working on 1111 1,200 other recalls? 1112 Mr. {Rosekind.} There are 51 in the Office of Defect 1113 Investigations. Eight of them look at the 80,000 complaints 1114 that come in. A different eight are handling this recall. 1115 Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} But--so eight people--1116 Mr. {Rosekind.} Correct. 1117 Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Okay. Thank you. I 1118 yield back. 1119 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, the 1120 gentleman yields back. Chair recognizes the gentleman from 1121 New Jersey, Mr. Lance. 5 minutes for questions, please. 1122 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Rosekind, I 1123 went online regarding my own situation, and the website is 1124 safecar.gov? 1125 Mr. {Rosekind.} Safercar.gov.

1126 Mr. {Lance.} Spell that out for the public, please. 1127 Mr. {Rosekind.} Thank you. S-a-f-e-r-c-a-r-.-q-o-v. 1128 Safercar.gov. 1129 Mr. {Lance.} And it has on it how many millions of VIN 1130 numbers? 1131 Mr. {Rosekind.} The total number of VINs I can't tell 1132 you specifically. For the Takata right now, we are up to 1133 30.4 million vehicles, seven manufacturers. 1134 Mr. {Lance.} And I know you are working as quickly as 1135 you can, but at the moment, not all of the VIN numbers are on 1136 that site, and I was just lucky that my VIN number had 1137 already come up. But you are informing the American people, 1138 through this Committee hearing, which is being televised 1139 across this country, that the American people should go on 1140 that website frequently? 1141 Mr. {Rosekind.} Weekly. Mr. {Lance.} Weekly? Now, can you estimate, Dr. 1142 1143 Rosekind, as to when you might have all of the numbers up on 1144 the site? And I know that is a difficult question, and I am 1145 just asking, is there a timeframe that you think you might be 1146 able to have?

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1147
           Mr. {Rosekind.} We have seven out of 11, and the
1148
     manufacturers are working quickly. I would hope within the
1149
     next 2 weeks we should have that complete data set.
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          Mr. {Lance.} So within the next 2 weeks you--
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} That is the plan.
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          Mr. {Lance.} Very good. Now, I didn't ask this,
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     because then I called the dealer, and the dealer was very,
1154
     very cooperative, and said that he thought he would have a
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     new airbag within 1 week to 4 weeks, and did I need a loaner
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     car? But I didn't think to ask, should the American people
     ask, is this for the driver or for the passenger? And I have
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     no idea at the moment, and perhaps I should, as to whether in
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1159
     my personal situation it is the driver or the passenger.
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     And, as I understand it, in some situations, it is both.
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     Could you enlighten the Committee, and through the Committee
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      the American people, on that aspect of all of this?
1163
          Mr. {Rosekind.} Safercar.gov will tell you what the
1164
      recall is for specifically. Driver, passenger, both, it will
1165
      give you that information so you will know what to ask the
1166
      dealer, don't have to rely--you don't have to rely on the
     dealer to tell you what needs to be fixed.
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1168 Mr. {Lance.} And are there situations where there will 1169 be the need for a new airbag for both the driver and the 1170 passenger in the same automobile? 1171 Mr. {Rosekind.} That could be. 1172 Mr. {Lance.} Do the auto manufacturers themselves have 1173 the responsibility, I trust, to inform those who have 1174 purchased their automobiles of these potential defects? 1175 Mr. {Rosekind.} And they make that information both 1176 through safercar.gov, they are the ones who provide us the 1177 make and model and VIN numbers, as well as--most of them 1178 provide that on their own websites as well. 1179 Mr. {Lance.} And are they mailing letters to those who 1180 own the vehicles? 1181 There are recall letters that are Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes. 1182 officially labeled for people to know specifically what is 1183 being recalled. 1184 Mr. {Lance.} And do you know, Dr. Rosekind, how many of 1185 those letters have gone out so far? 1186 Mr. {Rosekind.} That I would have to look into and get 1187 back to you. 1188 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. The Wall Street Journal says

1189 today, based upon a German study, that there may be at least 1190 four factors that could lead to all of this, and the factors 1191 include damaged or problematic inflator components, the 1192 positioning of the inflator and airbag system in vehicles, 1193 prolonged exposure to heat and humidity, and manufacturing 1194 variability. Are you now analyzing the new study from the 1195 Germans as to whether--what they suggest may be true? 1196 Mr. {Rosekind.} So we are looking--we are both aware of 1197 that report, and looking at that, plus there are multiple 1198 folks doing testing. You are going to hear from an 1199 independent testing coalition of the auto manufacturers. 1200 Takata is doing its own. Automakers are doing their own. 1201 The Consent Order is going to give us access to all of that 1202 data. 1203 And you have just highlighted, last quick comment, why 1204 this is so difficult. There are over 10 different configurations of the inflator across all the different makes 1205 1206 and models. That is part of the problem with trying to 1207 figure out what the root cause has been. 1208 Mr. {Lance.} As I understand it, part of this is using batwing shaped wafers inside airbags. Would you, through the 1209

1210 Committee, explain to the American people what that means? 1211 Mr. {Rosekind.} And that has to do with the shape or 1212 design, basically, of the propellant container. And that is 1213 a perfect example of the different design configurations that are in over 10 different of these inflators. And that is 1214 1215 part of the problem. In fact, there are some Takata airbags 1216 in certain manufacturers that have ruptured in some 1217 manufacturers', but not other manufacturers', cars. 1218 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you, you have been very helpful, and 1219 let me say I look forward to the testimony of the second 1220 panel. And, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my 1221 time. 1222 Mr. {Burgess.} Gentleman yields back. Chair thanks the gentleman. Chair recognizes the gentleman from California, 1223 1224 Mr. Cardenas. 5 minutes for questions, please. 1225 Mr. {Cardenas.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you, 1226 Dr. Rosekind, for all of your service, and for answering our 1227 questions today. Not only for us, but for the people we 1228 represent throughout the country. I am going to start off by 1229 talking about the -- your administration, to get an understanding of how well we are or are not doing, to make 1230

1231 sure you have the resources to protect the American public--1232 or to help protect the American public. 1233 One estimate puts the number of vehicles on U.S. roads 1234 in 2014 at about 253 million, which is nearly four million 1235 more than the estimate of 2013. Meanwhile, in spite of the 1236 growing volume of vehicles, and the increasing complexity of 1237 newer vehicles, NHTSA's budget has remained relatively flat 1238 over the past few years. The Fiscal Year 2016 budget 1239 appropriation of 837 million continues this trend, coming in 1240 more than 70 million short of NHTSA's request. 1241 Dr. Rosekind, do you believe that the stagnant funding 1242 for NHTSA, as part of the do more with less culture that has 1243 resulted from sequestration, has made it harder for the 1244 administration to do its job of keeping unsafe vehicles off 1245 the roads? 1246 Mr. {Rosekind.} There is no question, where NHTSA is 1247 addressing safety risks every day, that the budget and 1248 personnel and authority issues are helping create more risk 1249 for us. From my confirmation hearing, I have identified -- we 1250 have done, and will continue to do everything internally, 1251 process-wise, procedurally that we can to be more effective,

1252 but at some point, eight people to look at 80,000 complaints, 1253 up from 45,000 the year before, now you are just talking, you 1254 know, people that can get the job done. 1255 Mr. {Cardenas.} Um-hum. Well, I constantly hear--I have been elected to office 18 years at various levels, and I 1256 1257 constantly hear some of my colleagues talk about fiscal 1258 conservativeness, and talking about how government needs to 1259 operate more like a business. I don't know of too many 1260 businesses that responsibly act with eight human beings 1261 trying to handle 80,000, you know, moving parts of issues and constituents. That is not efficiency. I think that is--1262 1263 well, it is delinquency, to be honest with. And not 1264 delinquent on you, but delinquent on us, the appropriators. I think we need do--to do a better job of protecting the 1265 1266 American public, or helping you do your job of helping to 1267 protect the American public. 1268 The Office of Defect Investigation, which is responsible 1269 for screening and reviewing 40,000 consumer complaints per 1270 year, and conducting investigations of possible defects, had 1271 51 full time staff in March of 2014, down from 64 in 2002. NHTSA's fiscal year 2016 budget request includes a request 1272

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for funds to do--to more than double the number of ODI
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     personnel. Dr. Rosekind, is the 837 million that the House
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     Appropriations Committee approved for the 2016 fiscal year,
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      is it sufficient for increasing the number of ODI personnel?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} No. That basically flatlines where we
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     are today. And--
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          Mr. {Cardenas.} Okay.
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} And just to inflate that for you
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     appropriately, that 40,000 number was last year. Because of
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     all the attention last year, that number is now 80,000
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     complaints coming in.
          Mr. {Cardenas.} So that is where we--
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1285
          Mr. {Rosekind.} --doubled.
          Mr. {Cardenas.} So that is where you get to the 80,000?
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1287
          Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes, sir.
           Mr. {Cardenas.} Thank you. It is clear that additional
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      funding sources for NHTSA will be critical to ensure the--
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      ensuring the administration can keep drivers and passengers
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            That is why, in addition to new appropriations
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      specifically for NHTSA's vehicle safety programs, H.R. 1181
     would authorize a new vehicle safety user fee. This fee
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     would be paid by vehicle manufacturers for each U.S. vehicle
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     certified to be Federal -- to meet Federal safety standards,
     beginning at $3 per vehicle, and increasing annually to $9
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     per vehicle. But this could potentially generate tens of
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     millions of dollars for NHTSA to spend specifically on
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      safety. Dr. Rosekind, do you think NHTSA would be able to
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      find efficient and effective ways to channel the money raised
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     by such a fee into consumer safety?
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           Mr. {Rosekind.} No question. And I think, if anything,
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      it is all about the safety mission, I think for the agency,
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     and for me, so you give us more resources, and we will give
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      you more safety.
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           Mr. {Cardenas.} Okay. And, once again, looking at the
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     numbers, the number of vehicles on American roads is growing,
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     correct?
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           Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes.
           Mr. {Cardenas.} And, fortunately and unfortunately,
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     when we have better systems of identifying when there is a
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     defect, that means that we are much more aware quicker of how
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     many more, in this case millions, of people need to be
     notified and coordinated with, et cetera, so that we can
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1315 actually get them in a safer place, with a product that has 1316 been identified as being defective, correct? 1317 Mr. {Rosekind.} No question. We want to move the whole 1318 industry to a more proactive safety culture. Early 1319 identification means early intervention. Small numbers, we 1320 wouldn't be where we are today. Mr. {Cardenas.} Um-hum. Well, I think that Americans 1321 1322 take it for granted that we do have these systems. 1323 Unfortunately, I think that too many Americans ignore the 1324 idea that Congress is not doing its job of properly appropriating so that they are safe. Thank you very much. 1325 1326 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman yields back. The Chair recognizes gentleman from Kentucky, 1327 Mr. Guthrie. 5 minutes for questions, please. 1328 1329 Mr. {Guthrie.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for 1330 recognition. Thank you for being here today, real-appreciate it. I have a question. You mentioned--talking 1331 1332 about going to the site and putting in your VIN number, that 1333 you have the information from seven of 11 manufacturers. 1334 there a timeline you think you will have the other four?

Mr. {Rosekind.} That was asked earlier, and our plan is

1335

to have that within 2 weeks, if not sooner. 1336 The 1337 manufacturers are working very quickly. 1338 Mr. {Guthrie.} Uh-huh. 1339 Mr. {Rosekind.} Not just about getting the numbers. It 1340 is checking the accuracy, which both they and NTHSA have to 1341 do. 1342 Mr. {Guthrie.} So that is the process that is taking--1343 okay. Takata suggested that the particular make and model of 1344 a vehicle may be contributing to the inflator defects. Has 1345 NHTSA reviewed that analysis and come to some conclusion with 1346 that? 1347 Mr. {Rosekind.} And that is part of the problem with 1348 the root cause right now. There are not just 10 plus 1349 different designs of the inflators, but we are looking at 1350 different makes and models, so that is exactly what the 1351 difficulty is. There are some Takata inflators in a make and 1352 model that has not ruptured. The same Takata inflator in a 1353 different make and model might rupture. So when you think 1354 about all the different variations you have to look for, that 1355 is why it is a challenge right now trying to come to a root 1356 cause.

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          Mr. {Guthrie.} Yeah, but earlier in my life I was a
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     certified quality engineer, and so it seems like it is
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     difficult to recreate the problem. I mean, you--it is just--
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     you can't figure out exactly the root cause, I am sort of
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     getting at.
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          And I was, you know, vehicles last a lot longer than
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      they used to, and people have them for quite a while. And
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      they tell you to change your oil every 3,000 miles, your
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      tires every so many thousand, rotate them. Is there any
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     manufacturer or vehicle out there that has routine
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     maintenance at all on airbags that you know of?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} That is a very good question. I don't
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     believe so, but I will get a specific answer for you. And
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      right now the average vehicle is in service for 11.4 years.
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          Mr. {Guthrie.} Um-hum.
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           Mr. {Rosekind.} So even many of the statutes that are
1373
      out there that only go to 10 are surpassed by the vehicles
1374
      that are on the road now.
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          Mr. {Guthrie.} So--I mean, obviously people who buy a
1376
     vehicle expect their airbag to last as long as their vehicle
      lasts, but, as far as we know, there is not a routine kind of
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     maintenance or check? It is hard to--I mean, it is one of
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     those things it is a destructive test then to check your
1380
      airbag, and you move forward.
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           I have a question. Since December 3, the hearing that
     we had in 2014, how many additional fatalities and injuries?
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      You might have answered that, but I am not sure I heard that
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     when you were speaking.
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           Mr. {Rosekind.} Specifically we are aware of six
1386
     worldwide, people that have lost their lives, and at least
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      100 injured.
          Mr. {Guthrie.} And also, Mr. Friedman, you weren't
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     here, testified in December that you were going to hire an
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     expert in propellant and bag production--airbag production
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     within a week of the last hearing. Has that -- that has taken
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     place, hasn't it?
           Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes, it has, and I have tried to
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      identify--we have at least four people on staff that know
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1395
     airbags quite well--
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           Mr. {Guthrie.} Um-hum.
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           Mr. {Rosekind.} --but now we have someone with
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particular expertise in the areas we are looking at that has

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1399 been on staff. 1400 Mr. {Guthrie.} These four people that know airbags, are 1401 they part of the eight that you were describing, so they are 1402 also looking at the other--as well? 1403 Mr. {Rosekind.} We have three or four staff people that 1404 have the expertise, as well as a consultant that is outside 1405 that has been added. And the three or four staff people are 1406 part of the eight that we--1407 Mr. {Guthrie.} That you were describing? Well--and--so 1408 has there ever been an airbag consultant before on--this is 1409 new, I guess, due to this issue? 1410 Mr. {Rosekind.} And this individual was picked 1411 specifically because of their expertise on the propellant 1412 side. Because, even with the inflator, if you think about 1413 design and all the other elements, we are really focused on 1414 the chemistry in the propellant. Mr. {Guthrie.} Well, thank you, and I appreciate you 1415 1416 being here. I know we are all here trying to find an answer 1417 because of the--even since December 6, and the hundreds of 1418 injuries, and we need to get to the bottom of it, and thank you for being here today. And I yield back, Mr. Chairman. 1419

1420 Mr. {Burgess.} Gentleman yields back. Chair thanks the 1421 gentleman. The Chair recognizes the gentlelady from New York, Ms. Clarke. 5 minutes for your questions, please. 1422 1423 Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I 1424 thank our Ranking Member. Dr. Rosekind, thank you for all of 1425 your work and testimony here today. NHTSA first asked Takata 1426 to conduct a national recall in November of 2014. Takata 1427 responded by questioning NHTSA's authority to order the 1428 company to undertake the national recall. In a December 1429 hearing held by this Subcommittee, Takata reiterated its 1430 belief that a national recall was unwarranted, although. I should note that many of the auto manufacturers extended the 1431 1432 recalls anyway. 1433 Nearly 6 months to the day since the last hearing, we are in a much different place, but also 6 months behind where 1434 we should be in getting these dangers airbags out of our 1435 cars. Dr. Rosekind, in today's world goods and services 1436 1437 cross state lines without a second thought. Our cars have an 1438 average lifetime of 11 years on the road, and frequently 1439 spend time in all corners of the country during their 1440 lifetimes. Given the realities of the world in which we live

1441 today, is it possible for NHTSA to guarantee that a regional 1442 recall will be sufficient? 1443 Mr. {Rosekind.} Our approach has been--my approach has 1444 been to make sure we focus on national recalls, and that was 1445 part of the challenge previously, was Takata's denial that 1446 there was even a defect. And even though manufacturers 1447 stepped up, there was a wide range of patchwork, basically. 1448 Service campaigns, some recalls, some regional, some 1449 national, it was all over the place. May 19 NHTSA took the 1450 driver's seat, and quarter rated--our coordinated remedy will 1451 change all of that. 1452 Ms. {Clarke.} Yeah, I don't think so either. H.R. 1453 1181, the Vehicle Safety Improvement Act, would eliminate the 1454 farce of regional recalls by making clear that all safety 1455 recalls of motor vehicles and replacement parts must be carried out on a national basis. The bill will also allow 1456 1457 NHTSA to prioritize certain parts of the country when the 1458 quantity of replacement parts is limited. 1459 Dr. Rosekind, in the past NHTSA has supported regional 1460 recalls. Earlier in this hearing you said that, from your 1461 perspective, recalls are national. Can I then assume you

1462 support this provision of the Vehicle Safety Act? 1463 Mr. {Rosekind.} We are interested in safety for 1464 everybody, so we start with a national recall. 1465 Ms. {Clarke.} Very well. Takada's written testimony explains that for two of the Takata airbags being recalled, 1466 the recall will be regional, and NHTSA will have to order 1467 1468 Takada to expand the recalls nationally. Will you commit to 1469 expanding all of the Takata recalls nationally now? 1470 Mr. {Rosekind.} And I think it has been interesting to 1471 watch peoples' response to those two. Those two passenger airbag inflators are the most problematic, and so that, 1472 1473 basically, is trying to ensure that the people at the highest 1474 risk get their fix as quickly as possible. If you read those 1475 defect reports, it expected that those will be national. 1476 Ms. {Clarke.} So that means that we are looking to have 1477 a national recall now? 1478 Mr. {Rosekind.} With--yes, with a very specific focus 1479 to make sure in those problematic ones we get those high risk 1480 people covered as quickly as possible. 1481 Ms. {Clarke.} The recalls of Takata airbags began as safety improvement campaigns, and regional recalls in all--1482

1483

only certain parts of the country with high absolute 1484 humidity. As NHTSA, Takata and care--car manufacturers learn more about the defect, and as inflator ruptures occurred 1485 1486 outside those high humidity areas, the air--automakers each 1487 responded differently. Some expanded their recalls to 1488 additional states, others expanded recalls nationally, and 1489 the information for consumers was hard to find. 1490 It seems to me that the regional recalls in this case 1491 only added to consumer confusion. I believe that conducting 1492 national recalls from the start, with an allowance for prioritization of placement parts to our most vulnerable 1493 1494 geographic areas first would have lessened the consumer 1495 confusion in this case. 1496 Dr. Rosekind, do you agree that that rollout of the 1497 recalls could have been handled better from the very 1498 beginning? 1499 Mr. {Rosekind.} What I am going to do is focus, which 1500 Chairman Burgess already said, I think you beat me by a month 1501 or so, being in the chairs, and so I can speak to the last 5 1502 months, that we are going after national recalls for these to 1503 make sure every American gets a safe airbag in their vehicle.

1504 Ms. {Clarke.} I just want to make sure that we learn 1505 from this lesson. 1506 Mr. {Rosekind.} Absolutely. 1507 Ms. {Clarke.} You know, it is very interesting that, 1508 you know, we are trying to reorganize how we do things. If 1509 we know from the very outset, then we can administer best 1510 practices going forward. 1511 Mr. {Rosekind.} Absolutely. 1512 Ms. {Clarke.} Very well. Mr. Chairman, I yield back. 1513 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentlelady, gentlelady yields back. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from the 1514 high humidity city of Houston, Texas. 5 minutes for your 1515 1516 questions, please. 1517 Mr. {Olson.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome Dr. 1518 Rosekind. Before my questions, I want to put a human face--1519 victim of a defective Takata airbag. His name was Carlos Saliz. He was 35 years old, lived in Spring, Texas, went to 1520 1521 Spring High School, loved working with his brothers at 1522 Progressive Pumps. He bought a used 2002 Honda Accord, was 1523 involved in a minor crash on January 18 of this year. His airbag deployed, supposed to save his life, and took his 1524

1525 life. He left behind a wife, Nicole, and three kids, Devon, 1526 Alyssa, and Angelina. 1527 His vehicle had a recall notice put out in 2011. He 1528 bought the car in 2014. He had no clue that the vehicle may 1529 be defective. He fell through the cracks. My question is, 1530 how can NHTSA make sure Carlos never happens again? How can 1531 we track the ownership of the vehicle with recall notices? 1532 Mr. {Rosekind.} First, thank you for recounting that. 1533 Everyone at NHTSA can give you a number. In 2013 there were 1534 32,719 lives lost on our roadways. We know the exact number. Thank you, because you gave -- to the six people that have lost 1535 1536 their lives worldwide, you gave a name and a face to one of 1537 those victims. And I think the concern which has been raised 1538 here earlier is that was a person that had a used car that 1539 had a recall notice out. And so people are buying used cars, 1540 or renting cars that have recalls and defects, acknowledged 1541 defects, that are not being fixed beforehand. So we are 1542 looking for, through Grow America, the Improvement Act that 1543 has been introduced, ways of trying to fix that gap. 1544 Mr. {Olson.} Well--as Mr. Case--Kennedy said, make sure that the ownership of the car follows recall notices, because 1545

1546 Carlos had no clue that his car was defective. He was 1547 driving what he thought a great vehicle, had been out there 1548 since 2002, and gets in a minor accident and dies because his 1549 airbag killed him. 1550 I want to talk about--Deputy Administrator Friedman came 1551 here in December, and he stated that NHTSA would look into 1552 the safety of replacement airbags, the ones replacing. And 1553 he said that NHTSA was examining the airbag manufacturers 1554 that use the same propellant. My question is, what is the 1555 status of those investigations, the new devices and the 1556 propellant? Mr. {Rosekind.} Thank you, because this allows me to 1557 1558 highlight the Consent Order that has been signed will allow 1559 us to direct testing. Previously that was almost exclusively 1560 on root cause. Now we will have an ability to make sure the 1561 testing goes to the adequacy of the remedy, right to your 1562 question, which is there are a variety of possible solutions, 1563 and we need to make sure that testing goes on to examine 1564 those, and make sure that the replacements will be effective 1565 long term. 1566 Mr. {Olson.} Are there other inflators that need to be

1567 examined from different models of vehicles? 1568 Mr. {Rosekind.} And thank you. I think, you know, one 1569 of the concerns is we do not know the root cause at this 1570 point. On the other hand, we do know that there are plenty of inflators that are functioning successfully. In 2013, 1571 1572 611,000 crashes where airbags deployed, so we know they can 1573 function, and we know that there are even different versions 1574 of Takata airbags that are not rupturing. So that is the 1575 good news, is we have other models or examples that can be 1576 pursued to understand what to change now. 1577 Mr. {Olson.} Final question about fatigue of recalls. 1578 I mean, last year the American people have been--with GM 1579 ignition switch recalls, massive recalls, Takata airbags out there, all the recalls -- with them. I mean, heck, this past 1580 1581 year I got a new pickup truck, got a notification from GM that there would be some sort of defect in some sort of 1582 1583 sensor, so I had that taken out at the dealership. My 1584 question is, do you think there is recall fatigue, and how 1585 can we fight the fact that recall, after recall, after recall 1586 are hitting the American public, and finally they just say, I am tired of this, I am driving my car, it is fine. So how 1587

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     can we fight recall fatigue? Any ideas?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} First of all, I think it absolutely
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      exists, and we held an event in April called retooling
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     recalls, one to readjust. 75 percent may be good, but we
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     have readjusted the target to be 100 completion. And then it
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     was actually fantastic to see the number of manufacturers
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     that are coming up with creative ways. Some manufacturers
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     are actually taking their creative team to help them sell
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     vehicles, and now applying them to the recall.
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           So they are having special hours, they are having
     weekends with, you know, things for the kids. Private
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      investigators are going to home to locate these people. A
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     whole list of new ideas, and we are going to try and find a
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     way to make sure everybody in the industry has excess to
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     those--access to those ideas, and actually are following up
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     to take action.
          Mr. {Olson.} Thank you. About out of time. On behalf
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1605
     of Carlos Saliz, thank you. Yield back.
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          Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman
1607
     yields back. Chair recognizes the gentleman from North
1608
     Carolina. 5 minutes for questions, please.
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1609 Mr. {Butterfield.} Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. 1610 First let me thank you, Chairman Burgess, for holding today's 1611 hearing. I think this is a very important hearing, and 1612 hopefully we can get some good information into the record 1613 that can have a bearing directly on the issue that we are 1614 talking about. 1615 This is an important issue. I am somewhat surprised, 1616 Mr. Chairman, to learn that the Takata airbag malfunctions 1617 have been linked to areas of high humidity. I am not sure 1618 that I really knew that. If I knew it, I didn't fully 1619 appreciate it until recently. I represent a very humid district down in North Carolina. Maybe not as humid as the 1620 1621 districts are down in Texas, Mr. Chairman, but we are indeed 1622 a region that is very humid from time to time. 1623 Though North Carolina is outside the designated high 1624 absolute humidity area, one of these airbag malfunctions occurred in my state, causing me a great a deal of worry 1625 1626 about the safety and efficacy of airbags manufactured by 1627 Takata, and the potential for my constituents to be seriously 1628 harmed, or even worse. I also have concerns about what practical impact this recall, and any recall, will have on 1629

1630 the rental car market, so I will be concentrating on this 1631 aspect during my question time today. 1632 The U.S. rental market is huge, we all acknowledge that. 1633 In fact, one study estimates that there were nearly 2.1 1634 million rental cars in service last year. However, despite 1635 the scale of the market, Federal law does not require rental 1636 car companies to remedy defects in rental cars before renting 1637 them to consumers. So a company could rent a car subject to 1638 this recall without an airbag that has yet to be replaced. 1639 So, Dr. Rosekind, again, thank you for your testimony. Do you believe that rental car companies should be prohibited 1640 1641 from renting a car unless all known recalls and effects--1642 defects have been repaired? 1643 Mr. {Rosekind.} If a defect has been identified, used cars and recalls should be fixed before they are allowed to 1644 1645 put keys in consumers' hands. 1646 Mr. {Butterfield.} That is just clear as it can be. Do 1647 you think that most consumers would assume that a rental car, 1648 which may be newer than their own vehicle, is a safe vehicle? 1649 Mr. {Rosekind.} And that is the problem. While we can have this hearing, and talk about getting people for Takata 1650

to go to safergov dot--safercar.gov, almost nobody who rents 1651 1652 a car or buys a used one will probably ever do that. And 1653 that is a gap we have to fill. Mr. {Butterfield.} Yeah. Well, I drive a 1995 Toyota 1654 and a 2000 Ford Explorer, and all of the rental cars that I 1655 1656 rent are much better than my personal vehicles. 1657 Dr. Rosekind, do you think consumers have a right to 1658 free loaner cars while their cars are getting repaired? 1659 Regardless if consumers are given loaner cars, should there 1660 be a requirement that those loaners themselves, before being 1661 loaned, have no outstanding recalls? Mr. {Rosekind.} So thank you for raising that question. 1662 1663 It comes up often what people should do, and we are telling people, if there is concern about their Takata inflator, they 1664 1665 should talk to their dealer or manufacturer about a loaner or 1666 rental car. 1667 Mr. {Butterfield.} Recently Congresswoman Capps and 1668 myself introduced a bill that would prohibit a rental car 1669 that receives a notification about any defect or non-1670 compliance with Federal motor vehicle safety standards to

rent or sell the vehicle unless the defect is remedied. Dr.

1671

1672 Rosekind, NHTSA has, in the past, supported similar 1673 legislation that prohibits rental car companies from renting vehicles subject to a recall, unless the defect is remedied. 1674 1675 As the new NHTSA administrator, do you continue to support 1676 this type of legislation? 1677 Mr. {Rosekind.} And the Administration, and Secretary 1678 Fox, have done that as well through Grow America, which 1679 specifically has both used car and rental car defect issues 1680 covered just that way. 1681 Mr. {Butterfield.} All right. You are very clear in your responses, and I thank you for the manner in which you 1682 1683 responded. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I yield back. 1684 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman yields back. Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida, 1685 1686 Mr. Bilirakis. 5 minutes for questions. 1687 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, I appreciate. And thank you, Dr. Rosekind, for testifying today. It is my 1688 1689 opinion that the Takata SPI inflator rupture may have been--1690 it is my understanding, anyway, that the -- it may have been 1691 caused by high humidity. What is the minimum exposure period before an inflator is considered by Takata to be at risk in a 1692

1693 high humidity area? And if you have an opinion as to whether 1694 it was caused by high humidity, I would like to hear it as 1695 well. 1696 Mr. {Rosekind.} I am going to put my NTSB hat on and 1697 just say I would be very cautious about saying probable cause 1698 at this point, because there is no root cause. But to your 1699 question, there is no--there is absolutely data that shows 1700 humidity, because of the moisture, can have an effect on the 1701 inflator. And we could get into the chemistry, but your main 1702 question is what we have seen in the data. Somewhere between 1703 7-1/2 to about 12.3 years is where we are seeing that 1704 inflator can rupture. 1705 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Thank you. All right. Next question 1706 is, I understand that NHTSA is helping prioritize the most 1707 urgently needed replacements to various parts of the country 1708 that need it most. In theory, this approach would help 1709 manage a finite supply, and ensure that the consumers who are 1710 most in danger are protected more quickly. But this phased 1711 approach does not appear to match with NHTSA's rollout in May 1712 19, which grabbed headlines by covering 34 million vehicles. 1713 My constituents are in a high humidity area, I represent

- 1714 Florida, but it is unclear whether they can now obtain 1715 replacement parts, and if not, at which point can they obtain replacement parts in the future? I would like for you to 1716 1717 answer that question. Are replacement parts available now in 1718 Florida, but maybe not available in New Jersey, and other 1719 parts of the country? And, again, are there enough 1720 replacement parts available, period? 1721 Mr. {Rosekind.} So first I would say safercar.gov is 1722 going to let them know, if they are checking that. They say 1723 recall for their vehicle, they need to call their dealer, 1724 because they will tell them if the part is available. For 1725 the second part, there is no question that one of the issues 1726 that we have with our coordinated remedy program is to make 1727 sure that sufficient supply of inflators are available across 1728 the country. Mr. {Bilirakis.} Thank you very much, and 1729 1730 Representative Clarke covered the additional questions. So I
- 1732 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman
- 1733 yields back. Chair recognizes the gentlelady from Indiana,
- 1734 Ms. Brooks. 5 minutes for your questions, please.

appreciate it very much, and I yield back.

1731

1735 Mrs. {Brooks.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have to say, 1736 when you have testified, Dr. Rosekind, that NHTSA was working 1737 hard, or you have testified that -- working hard to stamp up 1738 some testing facilities of your own so you can verity the 1739 work that Takata is doing, it was in your written testimony, 1740 can you give us a status update on those validation 1741 activities? And is there a new NHTSA testing facility for 1742 these airbag inflators? Can you just share with us what is 1743 happening with that progress? 1744 Mr. {Rosekind.} And thank you for asking about that, because previously what NHTSA did was arrange to have data 1745 1746 available to us, but his now provides us another resource to 1747 actually verify the testing, and any testing. So whether it 1748 is Takata's, or the independent coalition, we will be able to look at all that. 1749 1750 So we have a facility in Ohio that allows us to do some 1751 testing, but because of the inflator rupture, we are talking 1752 about ballistic testing. You have got to blow them up and 1753 have them rupture. So Batel is helping us do that, and we 1754 basically have a plan already outlined. So, as of May 19, that plan is underway. How many have actually been tested by 1755

1756 this point, I can't say, but we have our own independent 1757 testing being done by an outside laboratory to help us do 1758 that. 1759 Mrs. {Brooks.} So you are now using--because it required a different kind of testing than you had 1760 1761 capabilities for, you are now using an outside tester? 1762 Mr. {Rosekind.} Correct. 1763 Mrs. {Brooks.} And do you have any idea how long the 1764 testing has been going on, and how is it going? 1765 Mr. {Rosekind.} I will get you specifics. I know the contract with Batel was signed a while ago, and the most 1766 1767 important thing was to get a plan, which, as I have tried to 1768 emphasize, is not just, you know, we have tried to not just 1769 look at the root cause, which is what everyone else--we are 1770 now also trying to focus on the remedy. So I can get you information about when that contract was signed, what the 1771 1772 plan is, and basically that should tell you what the calendar 1773 expectations are as well. 1774 Mrs. {Brooks.} Thank you. And--so you have mentioned 1775 several times in your testimony today that we may never know 1776 the root cause, and the root cause is a problem. And so

1777 problems associated with the beta inflators have persisted 1778 for years, and it feels as if we are not making any progress 1779 in determining the root cause. So, given that, how will we 1780 know--how will--be satisfied that you have enough data to 1781 determine the adequacy of the proposed remedy if we don't 1782 know the original root cause? 1783 Mr. {Rosekind.} So I have often--around NHTSA, even 1784 though they wonder why I keep bringing this up, but while I 1785 was at the NTSB is when we investigated the 787 Dreamliner 1786 Boeing lithium ion battery fire. That was a year investigation, and some people would question whether the 1787 1788 root cause was ever discovered. The entire fleet was 1789 grounded. And so that required Boeing coming up with a 1790 solution without fully knowing the root cause, which was 1791 identifying all the potential failure points, engineering a 1792 solution to that, testing it, and now they are flying again 1793 very quickly. So we have that possibility, including the fact there 1794 1795 are all kinds of airbags, including Takata inflators, that 1796 are out there that are not rupturing. So, between those two things, there is an opportunity, without root cause, to still 1797

1798 get a solution. 1799 Mrs. {Brooks.} So essentially taking your experience form NTSB, and how that would be the proposal that you will 1800 1801 use going forward with Takata? 1802 Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes, and let me just add, because I 1803 haven't had chance to say this, but you have just raised one 1804 of the core questions we have been asking, at least since I 1805 have been there in January, is how long do you wait? 1806 Mrs. {Brooks.} Um-hum. 1807 Mr. {Rosekind.} So I had been at the NTSB--we couldn't wait a year to come up with an answer or not come up with an 1808 1809 answer. So that is part of why we have pushed to basically 1810 take the driver's seat to get a focus on the remedy, and the 1811 supply, and all the other factors that will make a difference 1812 to get that safe airbag in everybody's vehicle. 1813 Mrs. {Brooks.} Thank you, and thank you for your work 1814 on this. You are right, we can't wait, and so--encourage 1815 your persistence in fighting for this. Thank you. 1816 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentlelady, gentlelady 1817 yields back. Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Kinzinger. 5 minutes for your questions, please. 1818

1819 Mr. {Kinzinger.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and, sir, 1820 thank you for being here and answering our questions. Most 1821 of them have been asked. I just have a couple of ones, so I 1822 probably won't take all of my 5 minutes. 1823 But you talk about the coordinated remedy program, what 1824 is going to be involved, and when will you have a plan for 1825 acting as the central coordinator for the coordinated remedy 1826 program? 1827 Mr. {Rosekind.} So--thanks, because that gives me a 1828 chance to really focus on the endgame here. I keep talking 1829 about NHTSA sitting in the driver's seat, because, up until 1830 this point, it was really unclear how this was all going to 1831 happen. And so now we have a plan to be meeting with the 1832 manufacturers. We have already made contact with them. We 1833 will be meeting with suppliers. We will have joint meetings. 1834 And our intent, once that plan is together, is to have a 1835 public meeting, so there is transparency to the entire plan 1836 and schedule. We are hoping for that hearing to occur in the 1837 early fall. 1838 Mr. {Kinzinger.} Okay. All right. And who within NHTSA with recall logistics expertise will be leading this 1839

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     coordination, or is this something that you are doing to need
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     to probably contract out?
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           Mr. {Rosekind.} Actually, right now there is an
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      internal team at NHTSA that is overseeing this, so I have
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     people from the defect/engineering group, a group that is
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      dealing with the legal enforcement issues, and
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     communications. So those three groups have come together to
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     basically provide oversight for the process.
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          Mr. {Kinzinger.} And do you believe that they have
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      enough expertise to carry out this process, enough recall
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      logistics expertise?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} At this point yes, and I think during
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     our development of a future plan, if we find other resources
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     are needed, I will be the first one to let everybody know to
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     make sure--
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          Mr. {Kinzinger.} Okay.
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} --that we get this done right.
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           Mr. {Kinzinger.} So if you don't have it, you would be
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     willing to look at, you know, outside, or whatever you need
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     to get this done right?
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes.
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1861 Mr. {Kinzinger.} Okay. Well, you have answered pretty 1862 much all the questions I have, so, with that, I will yield 1863 back the 3 minutes remaining. Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman. Will you 1864 yield your remaining time to me? 1865 1866 Mr. {Kinzinger.} Yeah, I will yield it to you. 1867 Mr. {Burgess.} I thank the gentleman for that. Mr. 1868 Rosekind, as you are probably aware, last night in the Rules 1869 Committee we did the rule for the Transportation 1870 Appropriations bill that will be on the floor either this 1871 week or next week. So, recognizing we were having this 1872 hearing today, I asked the Subcommittee of the--1873 Transportation Subcommittee in Appropriations if they would 1874 share with me the spending plan submitted to their subcommittee by NHTSA. Every agency and department is 1875 1876 required to submit a spending plan to the Appropriations 1877 Committee, or appropriate Appropriations Subcommittee as they 1878 do their work, and build the appropriations bills that we 1879 will then vote on. 1880 So, I have got to say, what I was given is pretty sparse, so I am going to give you the benefit of the doubt, 1881

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      and if you would like to provide me with the spending plan
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      that you provided to the Appropriations Subcommittee, I would
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     be happy to review it, and review it with you, if you would
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      like. Chairman Upton said--he made reference to the fact
      that we need to make sure the appropriations are in line.
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     Ms. Schakowsky has talked about that. So, again, I will make
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     this available to you, if it is as written, and that is fine.
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      If you think there is a different spending plan that I should
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     be looking at, I will be happy to do that. And, again, I
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     will be happy to follow up with you. And I do want to
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     stress, you have always been very good about keeping me, as
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      the Chairman of the Subcommittee, informed about what you are
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     doing, and for that I am very grateful.
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           I am filibustering just a little bit because Mr. Engel
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      is allegedly on his way here. So let me just ask--
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           Mr. {Rosekind.} And can I--
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          Mr. {Burgess.} Yes, please.
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} I want to thank you for that
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      opportunity, because when we--the President's budget has much
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     detail about new--
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          Mr. {Burgess.} Mr. Rosekind, I have got to interrupt
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1903
     you there.
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} Okay.
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          Mr. {Burgess.} The President's budget never gets a
1906
      single vote. Republican Senate--
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          Mr. {Rosekind.} Yes, sir.
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          Mr. {Burgess.} --or House, Senate, Republican or
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     Democrat, no one would even offer the President's budget up
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      for a vote this year. So that is, you know, I mean, the
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     President--and this is not unique to the Obama
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     Administration. President's--Bush's budgets, when I was here
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     in the majority earlier, frequently those would not pass on
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     the floor of the House and the Senate.
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           So, sure, the President sends up a wish list that
     balances never, and, yeah, it has got everything funded to a
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     level that would be great, if we lived in a world of
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     unlimited resources, but you are the administrator. And I
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     have run a business. You understand that, as the
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      administrator, sometimes you have to prioritize spending, and
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     that is what we really are looking for you to do. That is
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     what we want you to do, just as the same as the director of
     NIH, just the same as Dr. Frieden at the CDC. We want you to
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1924 prioritize and spend appropriately. But, again, I will give 1925 you the benefit of the doubt. This looks pretty thin to me. 1926 I--just welcome the chance to go through the spending plan 1927 with you. 1928 And then, finally, last year, on a bipartisan basis, 1929 this Committee requested that the Government Accountability 1930 Office review NHTSA's internal structure and procedures to assess the agency's ability to keep pace with advancements in 1931 1932 vehicle technology. At the Committee's hearing in December, 1933 Deputy Administrator Friedman committed to cooperating with 1934 the Government Accountability's -- Office's review. Will you 1935 reaffirm this commitment to cooperate with GAO in this 1936 review? Mr. {Rosekind.} Absolutely, and we already are. 1937 1938 Mr. {Burgess.} There--I appreciate that very much. Do 1939 you have any--okay. At this point we are going to have to 1940 forego questions by Mr. Engel, and I apologize. We will get 1941 his questions to you in writing, and any member of the 1942 Committee may have further questions. But, seeing there are 1943 no further members wishing to ask questions for this panel, I 1944 do want to thank Administrator Rosekind for being here today.

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1945
           This will conclude our first panel. We will take a
1946
     brief recess to set up the second panel. Thank you, sir.
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           [Recess.]
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          Mr. {Burgess.} I will call the Subcommittee back to
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     order. Thanks to everyone for their patience, and for taking
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      time to be here today. We will move into the second panel
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      for today's hearing. We are going to follow the same format
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     as the first panel. Each witness will be given 5 minutes to
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     summarize their opening statement, followed by questions from
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     the members.
          For our second panel, we want to welcome the following
1955
     witnesses. Mr. Kevin Kennedy, the Executive Vice President
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1957
     of North America Takata, Mr. David Kelly, Project Director,
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      Independent Testing Coalition, Mr. Mitch Bainwol, President
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      and CEO of the Alliance of Automobile Manufacturers, and Mr.
1960
      John Bozzella, the Chief Executive Officer of Global
1961
     Automakers.
1962
           We will begin our second panel with Mr. Kennedy. Sir,
      you are recognized for 5 minutes for your opening statement,
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     please.
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      ^STATEMENTS OF KEVIN KENNEDY, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,
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     TAKATA; DAVID KELLY, PROJECT DIRECTOR, INDEPENDENT TESTING
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     COALITION; MITCH BAINWOL, PRESIDENT AND CEO, ALLIANCE OF
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     AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS; AND JOHN BOZZELLA, CEO, GLOBAL
1969
     AUTOMAKERS
      1970
     ^STATEMENT OF KEVIN KENNEDY
1971
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Chairman Burgess, Ranking Member
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     Schakowsky, and distinguished members of the Subcommittee, I
1973
     am honored to be here on behalf of Takata, and our employees
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     throughout the United States. For Takata, safety is the core
1975
     of who we are and what we do. We are proud that Takata
1976
     airbags have saved thousands of lives, and prevented serious
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      injuries in hundreds of thousands of accidents. It is
     unacceptable to us for even one of our products to fail to
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     perform as intended. We deeply regret each instance in which
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1980
      someone has been injured or killed.
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           We are committed to doing everything in our power to
     address the safety concerns raised by airbag ruptures. Our
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1983 chairman has made that commitment personally to Administrator 1984 Rosekind, so let me tell you what we are doing. After months 1985 of testing, and extensive analysis, we have agreed with NHTSA 1986 to take broad actions, in conjunction with automakers, to 1987 respond to your concerns, and those of the public. We have 1988 recommended dramatically expanded recalls, including national 1989 recalls, that go well beyond what is suggested by the science 1990 and testing. 1991 Most of the ruptures on the road, and all of the 1992 fatalities in the U.S., have involved older Takata driver 1993 airbag inflators with batwing shaped propellants--propellant 1994 wafers, pardon me, that were originally subjected to previous 1995 recalls, and most of those have occurred in the regions of 1996 the country with high heat and absolute humidity. 1997 Nevertheless, we are proposing expanded national recalls to 1998 replace all of these batwing driver inflators, from the start 1999 of production through the end of production, in any vehicle 2000 registered anywhere in the United States. The recommended 2001 recalls will proceed in stages. The final stage will include 2002 the replacement of all batwing driver inflators previously 2003 installed as remedy parts. Takata will cease producing the

2004 batwing driver inflators altogether. 2005 There have been far fewer field ruptures involving 2006 passenger airbags. Nevertheless, our agreement with NHTSA 2007 also contemplates significantly expanded recalls for 2008 passenger airbag inflators, including a nationwide recall for 2009 one type of inflator. The recalls for the other passenger 2010 inflators will cover specific vehicle models ever registered 2011 in the high absolute humidity states, but with the potential, 2012 excuse me, for the recalls to expand to other states, if 2013 ordered by NHTSA. We will continue to test inflators beyond 2014 the scope of the recalls to determine whether further action 2015 is appropriate. 2016 For both driver and passenger airbags, all analysis to date indicates that the potentials for rupturing is limited 2017 2018 to an extremely small fraction of older inflators. That is 2019 not meant to minimize the issue. One rupture is too many. 2020 It does explain, however, why Takata's filings state that a 2021 safety related defect may arise in some of the inflators. 2022 Not all of the inflators covered by the proposed recalls are 2023 defective. 2024 Based on 50,000 tests to date, and research involving

leading experts from around the world, our best current 2025 2026 judgment is that the potential for rupture is related to long 2027 term exposure over many years to persistent conditions of 2028 high heat and high absolute humidity, as well as other 2029 potential factors, including possible manufacturing and 2030 vehicle specific issues. Nonetheless, we have proposed a 2031 broader remedy program. NHTSA will play a central role in 2032 overseeing this remedy program. Takata will prepare a plan 2033 for NHTSA, outlining steps to help determine the safety and 2034 expected service life of the remedy parts. We will also work 2035 with NHTSA and our customers to get the word out to consumers to help maximize recall completion rates. 2036 2037 In addition to increasing our own testing, we are 2038 actively supporting the testing work of the automakers and 2039 NHTSA. We also continue to support the work of the Independent Quality Assurance Panel, led by former Secretary 2040 of Transportation Sam Skinner, and we are continually ramping 2041 2042 up our production of replacement kits. In December we were 2043 producing approximately 350,000 kits per month. We are now 2044 producing more than 700,000, and by September we expect our 2045 monthly production to reach one million units.

2046	Half of the replacement kits we shipped last month
2047	contained inflators made by other suppliers, and by the end
2048	of the year we expect that to reach 70 percent. We have
2049	confidence in the inflators we are making today, the
2050	integrity of our engineering and manufacturing, and we
2051	believe that, properly made and installed, these inflators
2052	will work as designed to save lives. We will continue to do
2053	everything we can to ensure uncompromised safety, and the
2054	success of the recall efforts, and we will keep Congress,
2055	NHTSA, and the public updated on our progress. Thank you,
2056	Mr. Chairman.
2057	[The prepared statement of Mr. Kennedy follows:]
2058	********* INSERT B ********

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2059 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman. Mr. Kelly, 2060 recognized for 5 minutes for your opening statement, please.
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2061 ^STATEMENT OF DAVID KELLY Mr. {Kelly.} Chairman Burgess, Ranking Member 2062 Schakowsky, members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the 2063 2064 invitation to appear before you to discuss the activities of 2065 the Independent Testing Coalition. The ITC is comprised of 2066 10 automakers that have Takata airbags in their passenger 2067 vehicles, and is committed to an independent and 2068 comprehensive investigation of the technical issues 2069 associated with Takata airbag inflators, and look forward to 2070 the results of this process as we focus on the safety, 2071 security, and peace of mind of all motorists. Our primary 2072 goal is to find the root cause of this problem. 2073 As we have started to look at this issue of energetic 2074 disassembling, it is apparent that there is no silver bullet or easy solution to be found. The public needs to understand 2075 2076 that experts have been studying this problem for years. If this was anything but the complex project that it is, a root 2077 2078 cause would have been identified by now. Unfortunately, that is not the case, and a final determination is not imminent. 2079

2080	We have devised a detailed testing plan that, when
2081	completed, will examine every identified aspect of this
2082	problem. We will conduct morewe will conduct tens of
2083	thousands of chemical tests alone. This will be supplemented
2084	by a similar number of non-destructive tests, and many
2085	thousands of advanced computer simulation runs. In addition,
2086	there will be a significant amount of data generated from our
2087	tests that then must be analyzed. This issue is too
2088	important for any stone to be left unturned.
2089	I do want to stress that we intend to conduct our
2090	investigation in an independent manner. We will work with
2091	Takata, we will work with NHTSA, we will work with all the
2092	affected parties, but we will conduct this investigation in
2093	an independent manner. We very much appreciate any input and
2094	suggestion from all the parties, but we will do our own
2095	analysis of others' data and testing procedures. When we
2096	finish our investigation, we do intend to make our findings
2097	public. Thank you.
2098	[The prepared statement of Mr. Kelly follows:]
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2100 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman. Chair
2101 recognize Mr. Bainwol. 5 minutes for your testimony, please.
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^STATEMENT OF MITCH BAINWOL

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2103 Mr. {Bainwol.} Chairman Burgess, Ranking Member 2104 Schakowsky, members of the Subcommittee, thanks for this 2105 opportunity. On behalf of the 12 leading global -- on behalf 2106 of 12 leading global OEMs, including the U.S. companies, and 2107 nine European and Japanese-based companies, I appreciate this 2108 opportunity to testify. I would like to make four summary 2109 points. First, your hearing today is timely and welcomed, 2110 and we are fully committed to doing our part to successfully complete this recall, while continuing to build on the very 2111 2112 significant safety advances of recent years. The magnitude 2113 of the Takata airbag recall is unprecedented and global. There are no easy answers, or quick fixes. That is why we 2114 2115 support Administrator Rosekind's decision to use NHTSA 2116 authority to organize and prioritize affected manufacturers 2117 remedy programs. We all want a clear, unified approach. We 2118 share this Committee's frustration. It is very difficult for 2119 us to be able to tell our customers, your constituents, how long this will take to be fully resolved. 2120

2121 Second, though the logistics in a global economy with 2122 about 80 million units sold each year around the world are 2123 highly complex, and there are legal impediments to the 2124 industry-led coordination, the key challenge of most recalls 2125 is more basic, and that is getting consumers to take 2126 advantage of the free fix, especially in order vehicles. 2127 average consumer participation rate for light vehicle recalls 2128 after about a year and a half is 83 percent for newer 2129 vehicles, but falls to 44 percent for vehicles 5 to 10 years 2130 old, and falls further to 15 percent for vehicles older than 2131 10 years. 2132 Because of these concerns, our members have tasked the 2133 alliance to conduct the most intensive public opinion 2134 research ever on recalls to learn what motivates some 2135 consumers to respond, and why others don't, what motivates 2136 consumers to go into the dealership and get it done, what 2137 messages work, and what messengers are most effective. Work 2138 is underway now, and we will share the results with NHTSA and 2139 you to help forge a multi-pronged effort to strengthen 2140 consumer participation. 2141 Third--context. Recall policy is vitally important, and

2142 we are committed to strengthening the process for resolving 2143 That said, it is just one piece of the safety defects. 2144 equation, and, as a share of fatalities on the road, a 2145 relatively fractional one. Most fatalities, certainly 90 2146 percent plus, result from human error, principally impaired 2147 driving, and failure to sue seat belts. While we are seeing 2148 profound gains in safety over the last 50 years, and 2149 especially over the last decade, technology does offer the 2150 promise of even greater advances as we build on 2151 crashworthiness, and introduce the idea of crash avoidance 2152 functionality. All the new jargon we hear, driver assist, V 2153 to V, V to X, and ultimately self-driving vehicles, are part 2154 of a continuum that thankfully will save thousands of lives 2155 by helping to compensate for driver error. This isn't 2156 speculation. This is our emerging reality. 2157 Fourth, and finally, let me state the obvious. OEMs are 2158 passionately committed to improving safety, and we are very 2159 proud of the results we have achieved, both because it is the 2160 right thing to do, and because it is good business. Safety 2161 innovation is critical to the competitive landscape. Auto companies are investing about 100 billion, billion with a B, 2162

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2163
      every year in research and development to comply and to
2164
      compete, to comply with a various--with various public policy
2165
      requirements in the U.S. and elsewhere, and to compete in the
2166
      globally dynamic marketplace. That investment is paying off,
2167
      and our polling shows that your consumers, that your
2168
      customers, your constituents, do see the progress. Relative
2169
      to 10 years ago, your constituents say cars are safer by 86
2170
      to 5 percent, they get better fuel economy by 89 to 3
2171
     percent, and they are of higher quality by 79 to 12 percent,
2172
      so the progress is being recognized, and that is terrific.
2173
           Thanks for the opportunity to share our thinking. We
      stand ready to work with you, and your staffs, to make our
2174
2175
      roads as safe as possible.
2176
           [The prepared statement of Mr. Bainwol follows:]
      ********** INSERT D ********
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2178 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman. Chair recognize Mr. Bozzella. 5 minutes for your statement, please.
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2181 ^STATEMENT OF JOHN BOZZELLA

2182 Mr. {Bozzella.} Chairman Burgess, Ranking Member 2183 Schakowsky, members of the Committee, I really appreciate the 2184 opportunity to appear before you today. Global Automakers 2185 represents international automotive manufacturers that 2186 design, build, and sell cars and light trucks in the United 2187 States. Our members sold 43 percent of new vehicles 2188 purchased in the U.S. last year, and produced 40 percent of 2189 all vehicles built here. Individually and jointly, our 2190 member companies are committed to working toward a future in which there are zero highway fatalities. The safety of 2191 2192 Americans traveling on our roadways remains a priority. 2193 Mr. Chairman, this hearing presents an opportunity to 2194 further this important discussion on improving auto safety. 2195 The Takata recall is an unprecedented situation. The number 2196 of manufacturers, and the number and age of affected vehicles 2197 involved, along with the sophistication and complexity of the 2198 technology, makes this unique. As such, affected automakers are taking extraordinary measures to locate and communicate 2199

2200 recall information to vehicle owners so that they know to 2201 take their vehicles in for repair. 2202 Our members have gone far beyond what the law requires. 2203 They are--multiple rounds of recall notices. They are 2204 sending Express Mail to ensure that the notifications are not 2205 discarded. They are using multiple platforms, such as 2206 advertising, social media, and electronic communications. 2207 They are working closely with their dealer networks to ensure 2208 that dealers have the capacity to service vehicles with open 2209 recalls. Additionally, they created the ITC to conduct 2210 independent testing of recalled parts, as led by David Kelly. 2211 Of course, recall campaigns are only one component of 2212 creating a safer driving environment. The Takata recall 2213 highlights the complex nature of the industry and the 2214 challenges we face today. All stakeholders must work 2215 together in the effort to improve vehicle and highway safety. 2216 Critical areas of focus include proper oversight of existing 2217 safety systems, the development and introduction of new 2218 technologies, and driver and passenger behavior. 2219 Committee, through its authorship of the TREAD Act, has given NHTSA the ability to require reporting and tracking of safety 2220

2221 related data that better allows us to identify problems in 2222 the existing fleet of vehicles, and to address and solve 2223 them. 2224 In part, the number of recalls that have occurred in recent years is evidence that the requirements of the TREAD 2225 2226 Act, NHTSA's ongoing vigilance, and the commitment of the 2227 manufacturers, are advancing the goal of improved vehicle 2228 safety. Automakers are now deploying advanced technologies 2229 which will accelerate the move from crash survival to crash 2230 avoidance, including forward collision warning and braking, 2231 and soon vehicle to vehicle and vehicle to infrastructure 2232 communications. According to the DOT, vehicle to vehicle 2233 communications, when fully deployed, could address 80 percent 2234 of crashes involving unimpaired drivers. 2235 A holistic approach to vehicle and highway safety must 2236 include human behavior, which plays a role in a voluntary recall system. For newer vehicles, the recall completion 2237 2238 rate is upwards of 80 percent. The completion rate falls 2239 dramatically as vehicles age. This is a key challenge in 2240 resolving the Takata recall, and raises an important question, are there limits to the success of a voluntary 2241

2242 system? Global automakers and our members are exploring ways 2243 the industry can achieve better outcomes. We are working with NHTSA officials, and are happy to talk with you about 2244 2245 new methods for getting useful, effective, and actionable 2246 recall information to our customers, such as including recall 2247 notifications and annual vehicle registration processes. 2248 Mr. Chairman, it is important to keep in mind that 2249 highway safety is improving. This past December, NHTSA 2250 announced that traffic fatalities decreased by 3.1 percent 2251 over the previous year, and by nearly 25 percent since 2004. 2252 However, there is clearly more work to be done. Regarding 2253 the Takata recall, the most important thing we can do right 2254 now is to make sure people are aware of the status of their 2255 vehicle. Every vehicle owner should go to safercar.gov and 2256 enter their VIN, the Vehicle Identification Number, to determine whether additional action is needed. This needs to 2257 2258 be done now, and it needs to be done several weeks from now, 2259 when manufacturers will have posted the specific VINs of the 2260 vehicles that have just been added to the recall list. 2261 Personally, I did this myself for my vehicle and my children's vehicle, and it gave me the peace of mind to 2262

2263	knowing where we are at.
2264	Global automakers and our members will continue to work
2265	toward our mutual goal of 100 percent recall completion, and
2266	zero traffic fatalities. Thank you for the opportunity to
2267	appear before you today.
2268	[The prepared statement of Mr. Bozzella follows:]
2269	*******

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2270
          Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman. Chair
2271
      thanks the entire panel for their testimony today. We will
2272
     move into the question portion of the hearing, and I will
2273
      recognize myself for 5 minutes for questions.
2274
           I have got a couple of questions that relate to the
2275
     propellant in the inflator. And, Mr. Kennedy, I am primarily
2276
     going to ask you, but, Mr. Kelly, if you have information,
2277
     because of your independent testing role, please feel free to
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     add. Is--Mr. Kennedy, is Takata the only airbag manufacturer
      that uses sodium nitrate in its airbags?
2279
2280
          Mr. {Kennedy.} It is ammonium nitrate, sir--
2281
          Mr. {Burgess.} I am sorry, ammonium.
2282
           Mr. {Kennedy.} -- and I believe we are the only one that
2283
     uses it as a main propellant. There are other manufacturers
2284
      that use it as a supplemental propellant.
2285
          Mr. {Burgess.} Is there any other airbag, other than
      those manufactured by Takata, that has been--experienced this
2286
      energetic disruption, I think you called it, Mr. Kelly?
2287
2288
           Mr. {Kelly.} I can't really speak to all--recalls for
      the other suppliers, Chairman Burgess. I really don't know
2289
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2290 the answer to that. 2291 Mr. {Burgess.} Well, it is just that we have had, you 2292 know, this is the second hearing that I have been involved in 2293 of--on this issue, and ammonium nitrate just keeps coming up. 2294 I mean, it is a pretty powerful compound, and it just begs 2295 the question, is there a linear relationship between the 2296 ammonium nitrate used as an inflator and these accidents that 2297 are happening? 2298 Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, the studies that we have done, and 2299 the research that we have from some of the leading experts in 2300 the world, seem to indicate that ammonium nitrate is 2301 certainly a factor in the inflator ruptures. There are many, 2302 many other factors. I think you heard Dr. Rosekind talk 2303 about some of them. You have heard Mr. Kelly talk about some of them. The--takes a long time. As Dr. Rosekind said, 7 to 2304 2305 12 years. It takes high absolute humidity, it takes high 2306 heat. 2307 But what is difficult about the situation is you can put 2308 two inflators in that situation, one of them is fine, and one 2309 of them is not. So that is really what the struggle has been 2310 with getting to the root cause. But ammonium nitrate appears

2311 to be one of the factors that contributes. 2312 Mr. {Burgess.} So it is--high humidity is an issue. My 2313 understanding is some of these are manufactured with a 2314 desiccant to absorb humidity--2315 Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes. Mr. {Burgess.} --which would then go along with a 7 to 2316 2317 12 year timeframe of--presumably the desiccant is going to 2318 get completely used up over some period of time. Is that 2319 correct? 2320 Mr. {Kennedy.} I don't know that it would get complete used up, sir. It depends on the amount of moisture that is 2321 in a particular inflator, and the amount of desiccant. Many 2322 2323 of our later generation inflators do contain desiccant, along 2324 with ammonium nitrate. We have not seen this issue with 2325 those inflators in the field, so we know that that is a 2326 factor that contributes to the life of the inflator. 2327 Mr. {Burgess.} Does Takata manufacture any airbag that 2328 is used in any make or model of vehicle that uses sodium--I 2329 mean, I am sorry, ammonium nitrate without a desiccant? 2330 Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes. Some of our--some--all of these inflators that are involved in these issues that we are 2331

2332 talking about are all ammonium nitrate without desiccant. 2333 Mr. {Burgess.} And are you still manufacturing ammonium nitrate without a desiccant as the propellant? 2334 Mr. {Kennedy.} For a few platforms that we have not 2335 transitioned out of yet, but we are working to transition out 2336 2337 of them as quickly as possible. 2338 Mr. {Burgess.} So, I am sorry, you go out and buy a 2339 brand new car off the showroom floor, and it could have one 2340 of these instruments in it? 2341 Mr. {Kennedy.} It could have an ammonium nitrate-based inflator that does not have desiccant, that is correct. 2342 2343 Mr. {Burgess.} Is there any obligation to warn the 2344 consumer that they are buying something that may be 2345 problematic? 2346 Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, the recalls that are in process at 2347 this point are for certain timeframes, certain vehicles, 2348 certain technologies. Those would not be involved in a brand 2349 new vehicle at this point, but that is why we are continuing, 2350 as part of the Consent Order, to test outside of the 2351 boundaries of what is involved in the recall to really 2352 understand what this -- what the total scope is.

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2353
          Mr. {Burgess.} Well, I am sorry, you are not providing
2354
     me much reassurance with that answer. Let me just ask you
2355
      this. You said that by September you will be up to a million
     units a month--
2356
2357
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, and then we will continue to go up
2358
     after that as well.
2359
          Mr. {Burgess.} But under--just simple math, it is--for
2360
      34 million vehicles, I mean, it is almost 3 years as a
2361
     timeframe.
2362
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, it is about--I mean, roughly--the
     exact numbers are in the DIRs, but the additional due to
2363
     these DIRs is about 16, 17. I don't mean to minimize it. It
2364
2365
      is obviously a huge number whichever way you look at it. But
     previously there had been about 18 million of that 34 that
2366
2367
     have already been under recall. We have supplied over four
2368
     million kits already since January of last year, and now, as
2369
      I said, we are up to 750,000 a month, going to a million a
2370
     month--
2371
          Mr. {Burgess.} Okay. Let me just--
2372
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --going beyond that.
          Mr. {Burgess.} Let me just ask you this. I don't mean
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2374
      to interrupt, but my time is up.
2375
           Mr. {Kennedy.} That is okay.
2376
           Mr. {Burgess.} Are any of the replacement modules that
2377
      you are putting--reinstalling in vehicles that are brought in
2378
      to have their airbag system changed out, are any of those
2379
      ammonium nitrate propellants without desiccants?
2380
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Some of them are. As I said, we have
2381
      gotten about 50 percent with outside inflators that are non-
2382
      ammonium nitrate. On the driver's side, where we have had
2383
     most of the issues, as I mentioned in my opening remarks, we
2384
     are completely transitioning out of the batwings, and we will
2385
     be using either a desiccated inflator without batwings, or we
2386
     will be using a competitor's inflator.
2387
           Mr. {Burgess.} All right, thank you. My time has
2388
      expired. Ms. Schakowsky, 5 minutes for questions, please.
2389
           Ms. {Schakowsky.} I want to follow up on the Chairman's
2390
      question. You have talked about what are the possible
2391
      reasons, including ammonium nitrate perhaps being part of the
      cause, and you are saying, if I understand you correctly,
2392
2393
      that you are providing replacement bags that have -- that are --
     have ammonium nitrate without a desiccant?
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2395
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, ma'am, that is correct.
2396
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} So--I don't understand that. What is
2397
     under recall right now?
2398
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Certain model years, certain designs, on
2399
     certain vehicles.
2400
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} But why, if ammonium nitrate may be a
2401
     problem, would you, and why would I buy, a--put in--why would
2402
     you put it in a car, why would I buy a car that has a
2403
     potentially dangerous airbag? I am not understand.
2404
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we are working to move away from
     those as quickly as we can, but to--in a vehicle, it is not
2405
2406
     as easy as just changing the color of the car, or changing a
2407
     bolt.
           Ms. {Schakowsky.} No, you are--
2408
2409
          Mr. {Kennedy.} It is very, very--
2410
           Ms. {Schakowsky.} No, I am talking about replacements
2411
     now, not even the--
2412
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes.
2413
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} --new cars.
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes.
2414
2415
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} So the replacement could be as
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2416
      dangerous as the current, why would you even replace it?
2417
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we--as I said, without really
2418
      exactly understanding the root cause, and continuing to test
2419
      outside of the bounds of what we have already recalled, we
2420
      are trying to determine that. We are trying to understand
2421
      exactly what are the factors that lead to this, and should we
2422
     do something different than what we are doing right now?
2423
           We know it does -- as you heard Dr. Rosekind say, it takes
2424
      7-1/2 to 12 years, so putting in a brand new part is a huge
2425
      improvement in safety. And as we continue to test, if it
      shows that we need to take additional actions, we will take
2426
2427
     additional actions.
2428
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} So the--does the recall affect cars
      that are over 10 years old?
2429
2430
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah, some of them--I think--well, the
      original recalls did. These new ones announced, I would have
2431
      to look at the DIRs and see, because of that overlap that I
2432
2433
      talked about. But some of them go back to as early as I
2434
     think 2000, 2001--
2435
          Ms. {Schakowsky.} Okay.
2436
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --were the first ones involved.
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2437 Ms. {Schakowsky.} My understanding is that you are 2438 doing that of older cars, but you are not required to do so. 2439 So I wanted to ask you if Takada has taken a position on the 2440 Vehicle Safety Improvement Act, H.R. 1181? 2441 Mr. {Kennedy.} No, we have not publicly. I am aware of 2442 the bill. I am not aware of all the particulars in the bill. 2443 But we certainly support any effort that would help improve 2444 the return rate on recalls. 2445 Ms. {Schakowsky.} So let me give you some of the items 2446 in the bill, and see if you would support that. H.R. 1181 2447 would increase the quantity and quality if information shared by auto manufacturers with NHTSA, the public, and Congress, 2448 2449 specifically requires manufacturers to include in their 2450 quarterly submissions to NHTSA additional information on 2451 fatal incidents possibly caused by a defect, and assess why the incident may have occurred, and removes the limitation on 2452 2453 the number of model years that should be reported. Is this 2454 something that sounds supportable to you? 2455 Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, it is a little disingenuous for me, because it is not a requirement for our company to 2456 comment on it. But it would seem like that would be a good 2457

2458 idea in order to increase the visibility on some of these 2459 issues that have been going on in the field. 2460 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Do you think it would be a good idea to not limit to 10 years the number of mandatory--of recalls, 2461 asking that cars older than 10 years be part of the required 2462 2463 recall? 2464 Mr. {Kennedy.} Quite frankly, I didn't know there was a 2465 limit of 10 years, because, as I said, some of these vehicles 2466 are 15 years old. 2467 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Would you think that it is a good idea for NHTSA to have new imminent hazard authority to 2468 expedite recalls related to dangerous defects? 2469 2470 Mr. {Kennedy.} That is, again, a difficult one for a supplier, I think, to answer. But I think anything that 2471 2472 improves the safety on the road is certainly a step in the 2473 right direction. 2474 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Do you think there is any reason to 2475 support regional recalls, as opposed to national recalls? Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, you know, obviously ours started 2476 2477 off as a regional recall. And the reason that it was doing-a couple of reasons it was doing that. Number one was 2478

- 2479 because that is what the science and data showed where the
- 2480 issues were. And there are going to be some cases where, I
- 2481 think, that is probably correct. And it also helps--
- 2482 Ms. {Schakowsky.} But people do drive their cars to
- 2483 other places.
- 2484 Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, that is true, but--the other thing
- 2485 I was going to say, it also helps with getting parts into the
- 2486 priority areas as quickly as possible, which is part of the
- 2487 four DIRs that we came to agreement with NHTSA on in the last
- 2488 couple of weeks.
- 2489 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Mr. Kennedy, can I work with you as
- 2490 well, obviously, primarily with the members, but talk to you
- 2491 about the legislation?
- 2492 Mr. {Kennedy.} Absolutely.
- 2493 Ms. {Schakowsky.} Thank you. I yield back.
- 2494 Mr. {Kennedy.} You are welcome.
- 2495 Mr. {Burgess.} The Chair thanks the gentlelady. Chair
- 2496 recognizes the gentlelady from Tennessee. 5 minutes for your
- 2497 questions, please.
- 2498 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr.
- 2499 Kennedy, I am going to stay right with you. Did you drive a

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2500
     car that has a Takata airbag?
2501
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, I do.
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} You do?
2502
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, I do.
2503
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} What about your family?
2504
2505
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, every one of them.
2506
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Are you concerned--
2507
          Mr. {Kennedy.} No, I am not.
2508
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} --the safety of those? Okay. I was
2509
      listening to your statement, and I think I must have missed
2510
      something here, because you talked about manufacturing the--
2511
      stopping the manufacture of the batwing airbags, but you
2512
     never mentioned the ammonium nitrate. You kind of left the
2513
     propellant--
2514
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Correct.
           Mrs. {Blackburn.} --out of the mix, and then addressed
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2516
      it with Mr. Burgess a little bit. I want to ask if you agree
     with this statement. This is from an explosives expert at
2517
2518
     Missouri University of Science and Technology, and he said
2519
     the following about ammonium nitrate, it shouldn't be used in
     airbags, but it is cheap, unbelievably cheap. Do you agree
2520
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2521
     with that statement?
2522
          Mr. {Kennedy.} That is unbelievably cheap, or that it
2523
      shouldn't be used? Are you--
2524
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Both.
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I wouldn't say that it is unbelievably
2525
2526
      cheap. I would say it is competitive with some of the other
2527
     propellant formulations that are out there, like quanidine
2528
     nitrate, which some of our competitors use, and which we use
2529
     in some other inflators. I don't think--I mean, it is a
2530
     blanket statement that says it should not be used. No, I
2531
     don't agree with that, because obviously we use it. We have
2532
     had some issues with some of our ammonium nitrate inflators,
2533
     but many of them have performed very well.
2534
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Are you an explosives expert?
2535
          Mr. {Kennedy.} No, ma'am, I am not.
           Mrs. {Blackburn.} You are not?
2536
2537
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I am an engineer, but I am not a--
2538
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay.
2539
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --I am not a chemist, I am not an
2540
     explosives expert.
2541
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} All right. Then let us go to what
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2542 Ms. Schakowsky was saying. You are still using this, so 2543 isn't it true that ammonium nitrate is a dangerous substance 2544 to be used in airbag inflators? 2545 Mr. {Kennedy.} No, I don't believe it is a dangerous 2546 substance to be used in airbag inflators. 2547 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay, you do not believe--2548 Mr. {Kennedy.} We use phase stabilized ammonium 2549 nitrate. Most of the issues that you hear about ammonium 2550 nitrate are it losing its phase stabilization. 2551 Mrs. {Blackburn.} All right. Then isn't it true that 2552 ammonium nitrate is cheaper than other compounds, such as 2553 tetrazole? 2554 Mr. {Kennedy.} Probably--maybe tetrazole, but at the 2555 time when we started to use ammonium nitrate, there--the 2556 competing material out there was quanidine nitrate. 2557 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. 2558 Mr. {Kennedy.} And those two are very similar in cost. 2559 There is not a huge--2560 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay. 2561 Mr. {Kennedy.} --difference between those.

Mrs. {Blackburn.} You are an engineer, and isn't it

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2563
      true that your own engineers at Takata warned you about using
2564
     ammonium nitrate?
2565
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, I--from some of the newspaper
2566
      articles I have read, I assume you are referring to Mr.
     Lillie's comments, is that correct?
2567
2568
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Mr. Britton and Mr. Lillie.
2569
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Okay.
2570
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Yes.
2571
          Mr. {Kennedy.} And what I can tell you is this. Every
2572
      development program, every product that any supplier every
2573
     makes, there is always a spirited debate about what are the
2574
      right components, what is the right design, what--and there
2575
     are tradeoffs on all of those things. The previous materials
2576
     that we used for propellant was sodium azide. Sodium azide
     was extremely toxic. It also had the unwanted effect that,
2577
     when it was deployed, it did not burn very cleanly, and there
2578
2579
     was a lot of effluent that were put into the vehicle, and a
2580
      lot of people that had respiratory issues were bothered by
2581
     those.
2582
           So we, you know, every propellant, every design, there
      is always a spirited debate--
2583
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2584
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} Okay.
2585
          Mr. {Kennedy.} -- and you can probably find people--
2586
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} All right.
2587
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --always on one side--
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} I get that. I want--
2588
2589
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --and not on--
2590
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} --to move on--
2591
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --the other.
2592
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} --because I am about to run--
2593
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Okay.
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} --out of time here. Okay. Given
2594
2595
      that you are recalling cars that may have already been
2596
      repaired, have there been any field incidents reported in
2597
      inflators that were installed as parts, any of the remedy
2598
     situations? Have you had any occurrences with those?
2599
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Not that I am aware of, ma'am.
2600
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} So all of the replacement parts have
2601
     performed 100 percent satisfactorily in the cars in which
2602
     they have been installed?
2603
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, what I said was I am not aware of
2604
     any of the replacement parts--
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2605 Mrs. {Blackburn.} Would you double check that and get 2606 back to us--2607 Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, ma'am, I will. 2608 Mrs. {Blackburn.} --and let us know? What does Takata 2609 believe we know from testing today that we didn't know a year 2610 ago? 2611 Mr. {Kennedy.} We know a lot, and not just from our 2612 testing. I know I heard some of the gentlemen refer to the 2613 Fraunhofer report which was released. We brought Dr. Noits 2614 from the Fraunhofer Institute into our facility in February. 2615 We brought a team from NHTSA in. Mrs. {Blackburn.} What kind of changes are you making 2616 with that information, then, if you are still using the 2617 2618 propellant that is a problem? 2619 Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, as I said, we do have later designs to use desiccant. That is one of the things that has 2620 been proven to improve the situation. We also have alternate 2621 2622 propellants now with quanidine nitrate that we have -- we 2623 started production a year or 2 ago, and we are continuing to 2624 ramp those up. I think overall you will see our production of ammonium nitrate go down rapidly. 2625

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2626
          Mrs. {Blackburn.} I yield back.
2627
          Mr. {Burgess.} Gentlelady yields back. Chair thanks
2628
      the gentlelady, and the Chair recognizes the gentleman from
2629
     Massachusetts. 5 minutes for your questions, please.
2630
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Thank you, Chairman.
2631
      Thank you to the witnesses for being here. I apologize, I
2632
     had to step out, but glad to come back. Mr. Kennedy, you
2633
      indicted that you expect that the use of ammonium nitrate
2634
     would decrease. Why--in your--in the future. Why is that?
2635
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, it is certainly got a bad
      reputation through all of this, and it--as I said, it is one
2636
     of the contributing factors that everyone believes is
2637
2638
      involved in this issue.
2639
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Can you--
2640
          Mr. {Kennedy.} So--sorry.
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Can you, sir, signify
2641
2642
      that--or quarantee that as long as ammonium nitrate is used
2643
      in those products, the products are safe?
2644
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I am sorry?
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Can you guarantee that
2645
     as long ammonium nitrate is used in those products, that the
2646
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2647 products are safe? 2648 Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we believe properly manufactured 2649 and designed ammonium nitrate, phase stabilized ammonium 2650 nitrate, can be done properly. 2651 Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} So the--I guess--you 2652 indicated in your testimony--your written testimony a little 2653 while ago that, in certain circumstances, these conditions 2654 can result in an alternation in the propellant wafers in the 2655 inflators that could potentially lead to overaggressive 2656 combustion. 2657 Mr. {Kennedy.} Right. Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} And so it is--your 2658 2659 statement, though, is that if it is properly manufactured, and then under the right circumstances, those conditions 2660 2661 would not exist? Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we have seen those in very rare 2662 2663 cases, and that is -- goes back to the root cause discussion we 2664 were having a little bit earlier. We do not have the 2665 definitive root cause. We know a lot, and we know a lot more than we did in December, based on all the testing that we 2666 have done, and all the testing that our outside experts have 2667

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2668
     done.
2669
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} So the testing that you
2670
     have done has indicated that, if I understand you correctly,
2671
     and please correct me if I don't, but--is the ammonium
2672
     nitrate, or the substances used in the production of these
2673
     wafers, and--then, under certain conditions of humidity and
     heat over time could lead to a malfunction--
2674
2675
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Could lead to--
2676
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} --in a crash?
2677
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --correct.
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Could lead to? But
2678
2679
      that --- and that you are going to -- your plans are to phase out
2680
      the use of ammonium nitrate in your products?
2681
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we have been phasing that down,
2682
      and phasing later propellants, but a lot of them, even some
2683
      of the ammonium nitrate ones, were with desiccant. We had
2684
      gone from non-desiccated ammonium nitrate to desiccated
2685
      ammonium nitrate, and now we are moving to a--what is called
2686
     a quanidine nitrate.
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} And the quanidine
2687
2688
     nitrate you said is a similar cost?
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2689
          Mr. {Kennedy.} A similar cost, yeah.
2690
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} So then why not adopt
2691
     it earlier?
2692
          Mr. {Kennedy.} You know, it was--we made investments in
2693
     order to process ammonium nitrate. We were having good
2694
      success with ammonium nitrate. It was competitive. As I
2695
     said, it had a number of these other advantages to it that
2696
     our customers enjoyed, so it was not something that, until
2697
     some of these recent issues, really thought, and gave us a
2698
     reason to re-think it.
2699
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Some fairly significant
2700
     disadvantages of late, though, yes?
2701
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I am sorry?
2702
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Some fairly significant
2703
      disadvantages of late, though, I would--
2704
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, sir.
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} So--and then, sir, I
2705
2706
      think you tried to touch on this, but forgive me if I am
2707
      still a little bit confused, I--in an article in the New York
2708
      Times yesterday, indicated that -- the headline, I believe,
2709
      says, Takada says it will no longer make side-inflator linked
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2710
     to airbag defect.
2711
           Mr. {Kennedy.} I am sorry, what did that say?
2712
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Takata says it will no
2713
      longer make side-inflator linked to airbag defect, and
2714
     basically says that you--
2715
           Mr. {Kennedy.} I--
2716
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} --will not be using
2717
      ammonium nitrate. There was another piece in another
2718
     newspaper I saw today saying that ammonium nitrate still
2719
     would be manufactured. And a piece in Reuters that I think
      said that it wasn't going to be in, then the piece was
2720
2721
     withdrawn. So can you try to clarify for me, is ammonium--
2722
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah.
2723
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} --nitrate still being
2724
     used in the products, and should people--what should people
      do? Do they have--can they have confidence in the airbag
2725
     product that is going into the cars--
2726
2727
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah. I am glad you asked that
2728
      question. There was a lot of confusion yesterday once our
2729
      written testimony was released.
2730
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Both cited your rest--
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2731
     written testimony. One said that you are, and one said you
2732
     are not--
2733
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah.
2734
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} --so--
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, yeah, it--
2735
2736
          Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} I appreciate the
2737
     clarification.
2738
           Mr. {Kennedy.} It is a long story. We have had people
2739
     working on that since it came out. As I think I mentioned
2740
      earlier, we are continuing to use ammonium nitrate in our
2741
     propellants, phase stabilized ammonium nitrate, both with and
2742
     without desiccant, but we--there are not many without
     desiccant that are still out there.
2743
2744
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Okay.
2745
           Mr. {Kennedy.} What we did say we were going to quit
2746
     making were these batwing shaped inflators, because that
      seemed to be, again, one of the issues that we have seen from
2747
2748
      all the testing that we have done. It is more prevalent in
2749
      the batwing propellant wafers.
2750
           Mr. {Kennedy of Massachusetts.} Okay. Given that, I
      only have about 30 seconds left. I will stop going forward,
2751
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2752 and, Mr. Chairman, I will yield back. Thank you. Thank you 2753 to the witness. 2754 Mr. {Kennedy.} You are welcome. 2755 Mr. {Burgess.} The gentleman yields back. The Chair thanks the gentleman. Recognize the gentleman from New 2756 2757 Jersey, Mr. Lance. 5 minutes for your questions, please. 2758 Mr. {Lance.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good afternoon 2759 to you all, gentlemen. I was at the hearing in December. I 2760 was the Vice Chair then, as I am now. Mr. Terry was in the 2761 Chair in December. I quote from the transcript, Mr. Kennedy, directly from 2762 the transcript of the December hearing on this matter. I had 2763 2764 asked your colleague, Mr. Shimizu, about this whole matter, 2765 and I had stated, ``Takata's current view, based upon 2766 reliable information, does not support a nationwide 2767 determination of a safety defect in all vehicles equipped 2768 with the subject driver side inflators. This is not the view 2769 of the agency at the Federal Government''--obviously NHTSA--2770 ``that protects the American people, and so you are 2771 dramatically and diametrically in opposition to the view of 2772 NHTSA. Is that accurate?''

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2773
           And then Mr. Shimizu discussed this with his colleagues,
2774
      there was a translation problem, but he then answered the
2775
      question, and he said, quote, and this is direct quote from
2776
      the transcript, ``Yes, correct, that is our statement.'' And
      then I went on to say, ''In conclusion, and we will be asking
2777
2778
      this of NHTSA later in the hearing, on November 26 NHTSA
2779
     demanded a national recall''--and, of course, that was not
2780
     the view of Takata at that time. What has changed, Mr.
2781
     Kennedy, between then and now?
2782
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Much has changed, much. At that--
2783
          Mr. {Lance.} There has been one additional death.
2784
          Mr. {Kennedy.} There was the one additional death that
2785
     we are aware of--
2786
          Mr. {Lance.} That certainly has changed.
2787
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --in Texas. That was, as I think was
2788
      also mentioned, was a vehicle that had been recalled 4 years
2789
     ago, unfortunately.
2790
           Mr. {Lance.} But not to the owner. This was a
2791
      subsequent owner.
2792
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I know, and that is--
          Mr. {Lance.} That is an important factor for the
2793
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2794
     American people to know, Mr.--
2795
           Mr. {Kennedy.} It is a very important factor. A very
2796
      important factor, I agree with you. But back to your
2797
      original question of what has changed, at that time we had, I
2798
      think, 8,000 tests done. Now we have got 50,000 tests done.
2799
     We have seen some patterns start to emerge in some of the
2800
      testing and the data that we have accumulated. That is what
2801
     has led us--and all of the other testing and analysis has
2802
     been done by outside experts. We have hired experts--I think
2803
      you have seen the Fraunhofer report now.
2804
           Mr. {Lance.} Yes. I was the person who quoted.
2805
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah.
2806
           Mr. {Lance.} Moving on, the issue of ruptures was first
2807
      known by Takata in 2004, and the first six deaths I believe
2808
      occurred approximately in 2009, and so this has been an
2809
      ongoing problem of great significance. In the last 6 months
     how much have you been fined? I believe it is $14,000 a day.
2810
2811
     How much in total have you been fined, Mr. Kennedy?
2812
           Mr. {Kennedy.} I think Dr. Rosekind answered that.
2813
      think it was--
2814
           Mr. {Lance.} I am asking for your answer, Mr. Kennedy.
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2815
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I believe it--totals up to about 1.2
2816
     million.
2817
          Mr. {Lance.} And have you paid that?
2818
          Mr. {Kennedy.} To my knowledge, no.
          Mr. {Lance.} And why is that?
2819
2820
          Mr. {Kennedy.} That is part of the discussion and
2821
     negotiation with NHTSA. They have agreed to suspend it as
2822
     part of the Consent Order, and--but they have reserved the
2823
      right to incur further penalties as they see fit.
2824
          Mr. {Lance.} Now, based upon your testimony to the
     Chairman, and to the Ranking Member, is it possible that
2825
      replacement airbags will continue to have ammonium nitrate in
2826
2827
     them?
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, sir, they will. Some of them will.
2828
          Mr. {Lance.} And you are confident that they will be
2829
      safe for some period of time, or an extended period of time?
2830
2831
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We feel that they are safe, and that is
2832
     why as--again, as part of the Consent Order, we are
      continuing to test outside of the scope of the recalls, and
2833
2834
     we are continuing to test to make sure that the remedy parts
2835
     are safe.
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2836
          Mr. {Lance.} Should those who are having an airbag
2837
     replaced ask whether or not their new airbag will contain
2838
      ammonium nitrate, and perhaps ask for a different replacement
2839
     airbag?
2840
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I am--I have--not really sure how to
2841
     answer that, sir.
          Mr. {Lance.} And are there new automobiles fresh off
2842
2843
      the assembly line that contain ammonium nitrate airbags?
2844
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, there are.
2845
          Mr. {Lance.} Thank you.
          Mr. {Kennedy.} You are welcome.
2846
2847
          Mr. {Lance.} Mr. Bozzella, you indicate that the rate
2848
     of compliance with recalls drops dramatically. And did I
2849
     hear you right that it is 15 percent for older vehicles, and
2850
     could you explain exactly the years involved where it would
2851
     be as low as 15 percent?
2852
          Mr. {Bozzella.} Yeah. I don't know that I mentioned
2853
     exactly the numbers--
2854
          Mr. {Lance.} Perhaps you did.
2855
           Mr. {Bozzella.} --but the--you are exactly right,
2856
      Congressman. The trend is that further out into the
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2857
     ownership--
2858
          Mr. {Lance.} Yeah.
2859
          Mr. {Bozzella.} --of the--of a vehicle, the recall
     completion rate is lower.
2860
2861
          Mr. {Lance.} Um-hum.
2862
          Mr. {Bozzella.} If the question is why is that, second
     and third owners--
2863
2864
          Mr. {Lance.} Yeah.
2865
          Mr. {Bozzella.} --these vehicles are often owned by
2866
     second and--
2867
          Mr. {Lance.} Yes.
2868
          Mr. {Bozzella.} --third owners--
2869
          Mr. {Lance.} Yes.
2870
          Mr. {Bozzella.} --they are difficult--
2871
          Mr. {Lance.} Yes.
          Mr. {Bozzella.} --to find, and so the manufacturers are
2872
2873
     doing everything they can right now, working very hard to
2874
      increase those completion--
2875
          Mr. {Lance.} Thank you. In conclusion, because my time
     has expired, I am concerned about those who have vehicles
2876
     that they have purchased not new. This would be people who
2877
```

2878 might not be aware, necessarily, to the greatest extent of 2879 someone who has purchased a new automobile. We want to 2880 protect all of the American people, and this is of great 2881 concern. And I want to work with you and others, and the 2882 Committee, to make sure that all Americans are protected. 2883 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 2884 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman 2885 yields back. Chair recognizes the gentlelady from New York, 2886 Ms. Clarke. 5 minutes for your questions, please. 2887 Ms. {Clarke.} I thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I thank our panelists. The day before the Subcommittee's 2888 2889 hearing in December, Takata sent a letter to NHTSA in which 2890 the company rejected a national recall. Part of the stated 2891 reason of--for rejecting the national recall was Takata's 2892 contention that it was not required by law to make a good 2893 faith determination of whether its product contained a safety 2894 related defect, or to conduct a recall because Takata is not 2895 a manufacturer of motor vehicles, or of replacement 2896 equipment. 2897 Mr. Kennedy, this question was asked of Mr. Shimizu in December, but I want to hear from you now, do you agree with 2898

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2899
      that statement made by your company in December?
2900
           Mr. {Kennedy.} It sounds like a lot of legal talk to
2901
     me. I am certainly not a lawyer.
2902
          Ms. {Clarke.} It is not legal. It is very simple.
2903
      says here that it is your contention that you are not
2904
      required by law to make a good faith determination of whether
2905
      a product is contained a safety related defect, or to conduct
2906
      a recall because Takata is not a manufacturer of motor
2907
     vehicles, or of replacement equipment.
2908
           Mr. {Kennedy.} I really don't know the answer to that.
2909
      I would have to do a little bit of research and get back with
2910
      you on--
2911
           Ms. {Clarke.} All right, very well. By entering into
2912
      the Consent Order with NHTSA, it is my understanding that
2913
      Takata has submitted to NHTSA's jurisdiction. Is that
2914
      correct?
           Mr. {Kennedy.} I believe that would probably be the
2915
2916
     proper term.
2917
           Ms. {Clarke.} That is correct?
2918
           Mr. {Kennedy.} We have come to an agreement with NHTSA.
          Ms. {Clarke.} So that is correct?
2919
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2920
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes.
2921
          Ms. {Clarke.} Very well. Do you know--do you now agree
2922
      that Takata is subject to the jurisdiction of NHTSA, at least
2923
     as to the laws and regulations related to safety related
2924
     defects?
2925
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Again, I--it is an area of the--you are
2926
      asking me a law question that I am not really properly
2927
      qualified to answer. I could certainly look into it and get
2928
     back with you. I mean--but certainly we recognize NHTSA's
2929
      authority, if that is really the question that you are
     asking, and we have worked very hard with NHTSA, especially
2930
2931
     over the past 3 or 4 months, to come to the agreement on the
2932
     consent agreement, the preservation order, the DIRs--
2933
           Ms. {Clarke.} So let me ask you this, do you now agree
2934
      that Takata is required to decide in good faith whether your
2935
     products contain a safety related defect?
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we did--we clearly did say, in the
2936
2937
     DIRs, that a defect may arise in some of the subject parts.
2938
      So I guess the answer to that guestion would be yes.
2939
           Ms. {Clarke.} Mr. Kennedy, is Takata paying for all of
2940
      the replacement airbags?
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2941
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I am not sure what you mean by--are we--
2942
          Ms. {Clarke.} Yeah.
2943
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We are selling them.
2944
          Ms. {Clarke.} Well, there are airbags that now need to
2945
     be replaced--
2946
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Correct.
2947
          Ms. {Clarke.} --right? Are you paying for them?
2948
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We are working with each one of the OEM-
2949
     -each one of our automaker customers to discuss financial
2950
     responsibility, and we are--
2951
          Ms. {Clarke.} What does that mean?
2952
          Mr. {Kennedy.} That means that we are having
     discussions with each one of the--
2953
2954
          Ms. {Clarke.} So you are not paying for them?
2955
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I wouldn't say that we are paying 100
     percent for everything with every automaker.
2956
2957
           Ms. {Clarke.} So you are negotiating what you will pay
     and what you won't?
2958
2959
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Which is a normal course of business
2960
     on--
2961
          Ms. {Clarke.} I am just asking.
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2962
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes. It is a normal course of business
2963
     in the automotive--
2964
          Ms. {Clarke.} A New York Times article from May 20
2965
      stated that Takata said automakers shared the blame for this
     massive recall because ``testing specifications prescribed by
2966
     the vehicle manufacturers failed to uncover faults.'' Is
2967
2968
     that correct?
2969
          Mr. {Kennedy.} That was one of the conclusions from the
2970
     Fraunhofer report that was--
2971
          Ms. {Clarke.} But is that correct?
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We believe that is correct.
2972
2973
          Ms. {Clarke.} Okay. Can you explain that statement a
2974
     little bit more?
2975
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah. What it means is, whenever a
2976
      supplier provides a product to an automaker, there is a
2977
      specification that you are required to meet. There is a
2978
     certain set of tests that you have to run, a certain quantity
2979
      of tests that you have to run, and we do that. And as a
2980
      general rule, you know, we do that with every new product, we
2981
      review it with the OEM, and they sign off on it and say, yes,
     we accept this, or no, we don't. And these products went
2982
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2983
      through that process.
2984
           So what we are--what the report was trying to say is
2985
      that the specifications that were out there at the time
2986
      don't--did not capture the issues that we are seeing in the
2987
      field today.
2988
           Ms. {Clarke.} So you are saying the manufacturers
2989
      failed to uncover the faults, so--
2990
           Mr. {Kennedy.} What we are saying is the specifications
2991
      that we tested to, and provided parts to, did not encompass
2992
      the scope of this problem.
           Ms. {Clarke.} And so they--because--you are saying that
2993
2994
      they failed to uncover these faults?
2995
           Mr. {Kennedy.} I am not--I am maybe not going to
2996
      quibble about the wording, but that is exactly--I mean, that
2997
     is what--
2998
           Ms. {Clarke.} So you are not taking any
2999
      responsibility--
3000
           Mr. {Kennedy.} No, ma'am, that is not what I said at
3001
     all.
3002
           Ms. {Clarke.} Okay.
3003
          Mr. {Kennedy.} That is not what I said at all.
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3004
          Ms. {Clarke.} Okay. So you are saying they share the
3005
     blame because they should have uncovered the faults during
3006
     this--
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, I am--
3007
          Ms. {Clarke.} --testing of specifications? That is--
3008
3009
          Mr. {Kennedy.} What I am saying is that, in the
3010
     automotive industry, products are developed to meet
3011
      specifications. Typically, if you meet the specification,
3012
     you provided a part that is acceptable.
3013
          Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you, Mr. Kennedy.
3014
          Mr. {Kennedy.} You are welcome.
3015
          Ms. {Clarke.} Yield back, Mr. Chairman.
3016
          Mr. {Burgess.} Gentlelady, Mr. Bainwol was trying to
     provide an answer for you as well.
3017
3018
          Ms. {Clarke.} Okay.
3019
           Mr. {Burgess.} With unanimous consent, Mr. Bainwol be
3020
     allowed to answer.
3021
           Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
3022
          Mr. {Bainwol.} I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman, and I
3023
      say this not as a lawyer, or an engineer, or someone who
     negotiates these contracts, but the specs that are let out
3024
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3025
     when a contract like this is negotiated relate to performance
3026
      specifications, and do not relate to the fundamental notion
3027
      that the product should be safe. You know, this is about the
3028
      form of the deployment, and items like that, in terms of
3029
     which cars it is going to be appropriately fitted for, but
3030
      there is an understanding that the supplier will provide a
3031
     product that complies with FMBSS. And part of that is making
3032
      sure that the controlled explosion is a controlled explosion.
3033
          Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
3034
          Mr. {Burgess.} Gentlelady yields back. The Chair
      thanks the gentlelady. Chair thanks Mr. Bainwol. Mr.
3035
3036
     Guthrie, you are recognized for 5 minutes for questions,
3037
     please.
           Mr. {Guthrie.} Thank you very much. Mr. Kennedy, I
3038
3039
      quess I will direct this at you as well. I quess I am
3040
      understanding -- if you really don't know the root cause, then
3041
      you really don't know if the product that failed was
3042
     manufactured to specification. Now, the tests might have met
3043
      specification, but you really--I mean, you--was it
3044
     manufactured to specification, and it failed anyway, so
3045
      therefore the specification came from the OEM was the issue,
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3046
     or--I mean, if you don't know the root cause, you don't
3047
     really know the answer then, I guess, yeah?
3048
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah, that is part of the difficulty
3049
     that we have with this issue. And I think you have heard Mr.
     Kelly talk about, you have heard Dr. Rosekind talk about it.
3050
3051
      It is a very multifaceted, very complex issue as to what is
3052
     going on. And there are different types of inflators. You
3053
     heard I think Dr. Rosekind say 10 different inflator types
3054
      involved in this.
3055
          Mr. {Guthrie.} Um-hum.
          Mr. {Kennedy.} And one of them, and the parts that we
3056
3057
     have gotten back in the past few months, we have seen what
3058
      looks like a manufacturing defect that we think allowed
3059
     moisture into the inflator. That is on one of those. The
3060
     other ones, we haven't been able to make that determination.
3061
           So, I mean, we have expended a lot of effort with a lot
3062
     of experts--
3063
           Mr. {Guthrie.} Yes, sir, that is--
3064
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --to try to get to that, but,
3065
     unfortunately, we have not yet got to a definitive root cause
     across every one of these inflators.
3066
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3067
          Mr. {Guthrie.} And that leads--I understand. I am in
3068
     the automotive -- that is what my background is, automotive
3069
      industry. So you get the product specifications, the
3070
     blueprint, and you meet to that--
3071
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Right.
          Mr. {Guthrie.} -- and you ship to that. And if they
3072
3073
      fell within the specification, then that is an engineering
3074
      issue. If you didn't manufacture to the specification, that
3075
     is your issue. And--
3076
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Right.
3077
          Mr. {Guthrie.} --seems like you don't know exactly
     where that is. But, following on what my friend from
3078
3079
     Tennessee, Ms. Blackburn, was talking about, I mean, if you
3080
      don't know the root cause, and this is a question I don't
3081
     know if we got a good answer to, how do you know the
3082
      replacement parts or -- that they bring in for the recall are
3083
     not going to fail? I mean, how--what is the surety of that?
3084
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well--
3085
          Mr. {Guthrie.} And I think Mr. Lance actually asked--
3086
      tried to get to that as well.
3087
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, and that is a very good question.
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3088 Many of the replacement parts that we are using are different 3089 designs now. Everything on the driver's side will be a 3090 completely different design. As I said, about 50 percent of 3091 what we shipped last month were with our competitor's 3092 inflators, that do not use ammonium nitrate, and have not 3093 demonstrated issues in the field, to my knowledge. That will 3094 go up to 70 percent here in the next month or so. And so we 3095 are looking to change to different inflator designs, or 3096 alternate designs for the replacement parts as quickly as--3097 Mr. {Guthrie.} But you are already sending replacement 3098 parts now, right? 3099 Mr. {Kennedy.} We are sending--yeah, and we have been 3100 sending replacement --3101 Mr. {Guthrie.} So, I mean, how do you know those are--3102 if you are going to bring in a car for a recall to replace, 3103 how do you know those aren't--3104 Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, that is the reason that the 3105 Consent Order is written the way that it is, in order to 3106 require that we continue to test the remedy parts, and we 3107 continue to test outside of the scope of the recalls, in 3108 order to make that judgment.

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3109
          Mr. {Guthrie.} But you tested before you shipped the
3110
      first product.
3111
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We did, yes.
3112
          Mr. {Guthrie.} And they passed the tests?
3113
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes.
3114
          Mr. {Guthrie.} And there could be a manufacturing
3115
     defect that you did that made them fail, so how do you--so we
3116
     don't know? I mean, you don't--until you know the recalls,
3117
     you don't know that these replacement parts are not going to
3118
     have the same--
3119
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We have confidence in the ones we are
3120
     making. The process has changed a bit over the years. And,
3121
     as I said, a lot of them we are using alternate designs that
3122
      really have never experienced issued, to our knowledge. But
3123
     there is a percentage of them, and that is exactly why the
      Consent Order is written the way that it is, and why we are
3124
3125
      continuing to do the testing and the analysis that we are
3126
     doing.
3127
          Mr. {Guthrie.} Okay. And I think you said earlier you
3128
      are shipping--I think I wrote down about 700,000 replacement
3129
     kits?
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3130
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah. We shipped 740,000 in May.
3131
          Mr. {Guthrie.} And up to a million--and how much are
3132
     you shipping daily? I guess you ship daily to the--
3133
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Multiple--every day. And we get
     multiple trucks back every day with parts back from the
3134
3135
      field.
3136
          Mr. {Guthrie.} And how are you prioritizing who gets--
      is it regional? You are prioritizing--
3137
3138
          Mr. {Kennedy.} You know, up to this point, we have been
3139
     able to keep up with demand for replacement parts. There are
3140
     a couple of part numbers that are on back order right now.
3141
     We expect to have that back order completed in the next 2
3142
     weeks.
3143
           Now, obviously, it is going to expand with this
3144
      expansion when the letters start going out to the consumers,
3145
     but that is why we are adding additional capacity both
3146
      internally -- we have got seven new inflator lines coming in
3147
      over the next 6 to 12 months. We have got additional
3148
      inflator lines going in at our competitor's. We have got
3149
      additional kit lines going in in our manufacturing facility.
     So we are continuing to ramp up--
3150
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3151 Mr. {Guthrie.} And you also have to maintain current 3152 production at the same time, right? 3153 Mr. {Kennedy.} We also have to maintain current 3154 production. That is a very good point. 3155 Mr. {Guthrie.} I have a question with the other, since 3156 we have--just--would you all talk about the replacement part, 3157 if it is in your--if you would like to comment on the 3158 replacement kit process that is going on. Is that anything 3159 you guys would like to comment on, or--is that within your 3160 purview? Mr. {Kelly.} Thank you, Congressman. Yeah, we will be 3161 3162 looking at the replacement parts, and the efficacy of the 3163 replacement parts, as part of our investigation. 3164 Mr. {Bainwol.} And I would simply note that the 3165 complexity of this one is enormous. It is not just the 30, 3166 34 million units in the U.S. There are global issues as well. And so production, allocation, prioritization are all 3167 3168 hugely significant issues. And that is why we think that, in 3169 this instance, NHTSA was appropriate to assert its 3170 coordination capacity. And there is no other way to solve this in a fashion that guarantees fairness, and guarantees as 3171

- 3172 expeditious a response as possible, so that is why we have 3173 done that. 3174 Mr. {Bozzella.} I would just add, Congressman, that the 3175 manufacturers are doing what they need to do to take care of 3176 their customers, knowing what they know now. 3177 Mr. {Guthrie.} Thanks a lot, and I appreciate it. And, 3178 you know, I have worked in manufacturing. We didn't have any 3179 what we would call inverted diamond, or safety issues in our 3180 product, but trying to find the root cause--and when you can 3181 recreate the problem, that is when you know you found the 3182 root cause. And we are all anxious to get to that point, so 3183 thank you for--3184 Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah. And that has been one of the most difficult parts of this whole thing, is--as I said, any one 3185 3186 failure is unacceptable to us. But, in the analysis, the 3187 failure rate is so low it is hard to, you know, as you--3188 Mr. {Guthrie.} Recreate the problem. 3189 Mr. {Kennedy.} --know, turn it on and turn it off. We 3190 just--we haven't been able to do that.
 - 161

turning it on and turning it off.

Mr. {Guthrie.} Once you can do that, you know what is

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3192

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3193
                           Then we just want to turn it off, yeah.
          Mr. {Kennedy.}
3194
          Mr. {Guthrie.} Well, we are looking forward to getting
3195
     to the bottom of it. Thank you. I yield back.
3196
          Mr. {Kennedy.}
                           Thank you.
3197
          Mr. {Guthrie.} I am out of time.
          Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentlemen, gentleman
3198
3199
      yields back. Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.
3200
      5 minutes for your questions, please.
3201
          Mr. {Pallone.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We have been
3202
     hearing conflicting reports on whether the--this is for Mr.
3203
     Kennedy. We have been hearing conflicting reports on whether
3204
      the replacement parts are different than the defective
3205
      inflators. Some news reports have talked about a change in
      the chemical composition and shape of the propellant used in
3206
3207
     the inflators. At the December hearing Mr.--I guess it is
3208
      Shimizu--of Takata talked about improvements made to the
3209
     manufacturing process in recent years that said the inflators
3210
     were the same. So I just wanted to understand this issue a
     little better, Mr. Kennedy. Is there any difference between
3211
3212
      the replacement inflators and the original defective
3213
      inflators?
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3214 Mr. {Kennedy.} It depends on each one of the different 3215 inflators that you are talking about. As I mentioned, about 3216 50 percent of what we have been sent last month was outside 3217 inflators. Those are obviously completely different than our 3218 original inflators. On the driver's side we will be using 3219 either alternate Takata designs or alternate outside for 3220 everything. And the driver's side is the one that has had 3221 the most issues, and the most severe issues. 3222 On the passenger sides, right now there are a percentage 3223 of those that are outside inflators, but there is still a percentage that are the same design inflator that was in the 3224 3225 original modules, but, obviously, manufactured at a later 3226 time. Mr. {Pallone.} All right. In Takata's defect 3227 3228 information report to NHTSA regarding PSDI-4 inflators, Takata notes that, and I quote, ``Continues''--``It continues 3229 3230 to produce a small number of PSDI-4 inflators for use as 3231 remedy parts. Takata intends to cease production of the subject inflators, including for use as remedy parts.'' So, 3232 3233 again, when does Takata intend to stop producing the PSDI-4 inflators as replacements? 3234

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3235
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We have a couple of carmakers with some
3236
     older vehicles that have not qualified a new inflator yet.
3237
     We are working--and they have been working very hard to do
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      that with us, and with our competitor. And what the plan is
3239
      in that DIR is--I think they call it phase four. The phase
3240
      four would be to go out and get all of the remedy parts that
3241
     we supplied that were of that design, the PSDI-4.
3242
          Mr. {Pallone.} But then when that happens, then they
3243
      stop producing these PSDI-4 inflators as replacement, what
3244
     will Takata use to replace the old ones?
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We have--it depends on the vehicle and
3245
3246
      the manufacturer. Some of them are our competitor's
3247
      inflators. We are buying inflators primarily, I think, on
      driver's side for--from TRW and Autoleve, and we also have a
3248
3249
      later generation Takata inflator called PSDI-X with desiccant
3250
      in it that has proven to be very robust, and some of them
3251
     will be in PSDI-X.
3252
           Mr. {Pallone.} But then are we are to assume that the
3253
      reason Takata is stopping its production of these PSDI
3254
      inflators is because they are unsafe?
3255
          Mr. {Kennedy.} The PSDI--the batwing propellant
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3256
     geometry was one of the factors that was called out in some
3257
     of the testing and the analysis that we have done, and some
3258
     of our outside experts have done, as a factor. So, in order
3259
     to just eliminate that factor completely, we said we would
3260
     quit making that--
3261
          Mr. {Pallone.} So you--
3262
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We don't make it for production any
3263
      longer.
3264
          Mr. {Pallone.} You are not sure--
3265
          Mr. {Kennedy.} It was only for a replacement part.
3266
          Mr. {Pallone.} --but you suspect there could be a
3267
     problem?
3268
          Mr. {Kennedv.} Correct.
           Mr. {Pallone.} Okay. Now, you say you are going to
3269
3270
      replace the inflators in four stages. You mentioned, I
3271
      quess, that the fourth stage will include subject inflators
3272
     previously installed as remedy parts, right?
3273
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, sir.
3274
          Mr. {Pallone.} Well, will the people that had their
3275
      original PSDI-4 inflators replaced with the new PSDI
      inflators, say, for example, in December 2014, will they have
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3277
     to have them replaced again?
3278
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Anyone that had an inflator replaced
     with a PSDI-4 inflator would have to have that replaced
3279
3280
      again, yes, that is correct.
3281
           Mr. {Pallone.} So I imagine that someone who has
3282
      already had their inflator replaced as part of this recall
3283
     may not realize that they have had--that that have to have it
3284
      replaced again. So how do you plan to communicate that to
3285
     the consumer?
3286
           Mr. {Kennedy.} You know, that is another great
3287
     question, sir, and that is another part of the Consent Order
3288
      and agreement we have with NHTSA. We are going to work with
3289
     NHTSA, and the automakers, to do a proactive safety campaign.
     We have been working with a professional media firm that has
3290
3291
     done these kind of things in the past. We know that Honda,
3292
      last year, had initiated a--kind of a media campaign where,
3293
      like, on your cell phone, if you called up Google, there
3294
     would be a banner at the bottom that said check your airbag.
3295
     We have talked to Honda. We know what worked, what didn't
3296
     work.
3297
           So we are--we have 60 days from the Consent Order
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3298
      signing on May 19 to come back with this plan to NHTSA, and
3299
     work with the OEMs in order to help increase that visibility,
3300
     and get that message out to people whose cars need to come
3301
     back in.
3302
          Mr. {Pallone.} All right. Thank you. Thank you, Mr.--
3303
          Mr. {Kennedy.} You are welcome.
3304
          Mr. {Pallone.} --Chairman.
3305
          Mr. {Burgess.} Gentleman yields back. Chair thanks the
3306
      gentleman. Chair recognizes the gentleman from Houston. 5
3307
     minutes for your questions, please.
3308
          Mr. {Olson.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and welcome to
3309
     our witnesses. My first questions are for you, Mr. Kennedy.
3310
     One theme that has come through loud and clear at this
3311
     hearing from Dr. Rosekind and all of you all is the lack of--
3312
     we still don't know about the root cause of these defects.
     We have ties to humidity, heat, desiccants, batwings, all
3313
3314
      sorts of things, but no root cause, and that bothers me.
3315
           The plane I flew in the United States Navy was a P-3
3316
     Orion. It was a modified version of the Lockheed L-10 L-182
3317
     Electra. That plane had a bad defect. It was called roll
     mode. That meant the wings fell off the plane. That was the
3318
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3319 root cause of two crashes. It is hard to find because those 3320 planes were torn up when they hit the ground. They didn't 3321 know what happened, but yet we found out what happened, found 3322 the root cause, and those planes have been flying for 60 3323 years in our navy. 3324 And so I have heard you say that you know that the--3325 there is heat, humidity, desiccants, propellants. You have 3326 mentioned there is a tie with--you have some propellants out 3327 there without desiccants, correct? 3328 Mr. {Kennedy.} Correct. 3329 Mr. {Olson.} How many of those, sir, are out there 3330 right now? 3331 Mr. {Kennedy.} I would have to check and get back with 3332 you, sir, but it is a significant number. 3333 Mr. {Olson.} If I am in my home in Houston, Texas, because we are 95--95 percent humidity and 95 degrees, so we 3334 are ground zero for these problems. How about there? Do I 3335 3336 tell my people back home, guys, they are all here, 100,000 3337 cars, 50,000 cars? Any idea? 3338 Mr. {Kennedy.} No, I do not know the number, sir.

Mr. {Olson.} What is the problem, then, with finding

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3340
     these cars and putting desiccant in there, replacing it with
3341
     a desiccant? Make sure--if that is some factor, how about
3342
     take that out of the equation? Put that in it right now?
3343
          Mr. {Kennedy.} That is--well, that is exactly what we
     are doing with every one of those PSDI, PSDI-4K
3344
3345
     inflators.
          Mr. {Olson.} Okay. So--
3346
3347
          Mr. {Kennedy.} That is exactly what the first DIR is.
3348
          Mr. {Olson.} So by the end of this year there will be
3349
     no bags out there without some sort of desiccant with their
3350
     propellant, correct? With that ammonium nitrate, is that
3351
     right?
3352
          Mr. {Kennedy.} No, that is not what I am saying, sir.
3353
          Mr. {Olson.} But that is a problem. You said that is
3354
     one of the problems. We don't know what going out there. I
3355
     think it is safe, to me--that is--it is a propellant having
3356
     some sort of problem with the humidity and the heat, how
3357
     about putting a desiccant with all the propellants? Make
     sure that goes out of the equation, maybe find the root
3358
3359
     cause?
3360
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Or an alternate inflator. That is the
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3361 plan with the ones that have shown to be issues in the field, 3362 which are these--what we have referred to as PSDI, PSDI-4s. 3363 That is what we are doing. The later inflators that we are 3364 replacing those with will either have desiccant, or they will 3365 be from one of our competitors. 3366 Mr. {Olson.} Okay. My questions now are for the 3367 gentlemen here from the manufacturers. There will be big 3368 costs with these recalls. Who is going to pay for that? 3369 Will it be Takata, the manufacturers, the dealers? I mean, 3370 who is going to pay for all this recall? Mr. Bainwol, any idea, sir? 3371 Mr. {Bainwol.} I can tell you that consumers do not 3372 3373 pay. So that is the critical point. My hunch is there may 3374 be some debate about who actually bears the costs. I think 3375 our perspective on where that should end up is pretty clear. Mr. {Olson.} Mr. Bozzella? 3376 3377 Mr. {Bozzella.} Yeah, I would agree with Mr. Bainwol. 3378 I think the consumer will not pay. We need to do--we need to 3379 take care of the customer. Manufacturers need to take care 3380 of the customer, working with the dealers, the suppliers, and 3381 with the regulator to do so.

3382 Mr. {Olson.} How about the dealers? What are you 3383 hearing about them about the costs? Because, for example, my 3384 truck had a little small recall notice, and I got that taken 3385 care of when I replaced the oil. So I went there to have, like, 5 minutes done. I probably was there for about an hour 3386 3387 having something fixed. Any reply from those guys how this 3388 is hurting their business, spending more time on recalls than 3389 actually selling cars and fixing cars they would normally 3390 have to maintain? 3391 Mr. {Bainwol.} Well, the dealers come out whole. They are--they are reimbursed for the recall. And it is 3392 3393 oftentimes governed by state franchise rules, but they are 3394 made whole. 3395 Mr. {Olson.} And one final question for you, Mr. 3396 Bainwol and Mr. Bozzella. Remember in the first panel I 3397 talked about the last victim of these airbags, a guy named Carlos Saliz from Spring, Texas. As you know, he bought a 3398 3399 used car, a 2002 Accord, and defect came out, the recall 3400 notice came out in 2011. He got in a crash this year, never 3401 knew that his car was defective. How can you guys help make sure we track those cars from recall to actual owner so there 3402

3403 is not--sort of gap? Because he had no chance to have that 3404 recall notice. He had no idea his car was defective. 3405 Mr. {Bainwol.} It is an important point, and it is one 3406 we are very sensitive too. The fundamental notion with safety is that it is a shared responsibility. 3407 3408 Mr. {Olson.} Yeah. 3409 Mr. {Bainwol.} We have a piece of it, consumers have a 3410 piece of it, the dealers do. Certainly NHTSA, and certainly 3411 the states. And so we have all got to do a better job of 3412 tracing the ownership so that we can communicate. And that 3413 is one of the reasons why we have gone through this exercise, 3414 as I mentioned in my opening statement, about conducting 3415 research to figure out what makes people go in and get the job done. We have got to find a way to turn that trigger so 3416 3417 they go in and get the work done. 3418 Mr. {Bozzella.} It is a great question, and I would 3419 simply add to that that is, as I mentioned in my testimony, 3420 that we ought to consider looking at the point at which an 3421 owner registers or re-registers his or her car as a point for 3422 further notification. In the case of the incident that you mentioned, had that approach or procedure been in place, the-3423

3424 -that owner may have been notified at the point of 3425 registering that used car that there was an open recall. 3426 we think that merits some--that is worthy of merit. Mr. {Olson.} Thank you. I am out of time. I yield 3427 3428 back. 3429 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman 3430 yields back. Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida, 3431 Mr. Bilirakis. 5 minutes for your--3432 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Thank you--3433 Mr. {Burgess.} --questions, please. Mr. {Bilirakis.} --Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it so 3434 3435 very much, and thank the panel for their testimony. 3436 Mr. Kennedy, can you verify that some cars that were previously recalled, and supposedly fixed, will have to be 3437 3438 recalled again for a second airbag replacement? 3439 Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, sir. 3440 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Yes. Do you have any initial numbers 3441 on how many consumers are affected? If not, when will you 3442 know, and how will the consumers be notified? 3443 Mr. {Kennedy.} You mean consumers that would have had 3444 to bring their cars in twice?

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3445
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} Correct.
3446
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I don't have that information yet, sir.
3447
     As I think Dr. Rosekind said, a lot of the OEM, a lot of the
3448
      automakers, are still entering their VINs, and getting the
3449
     quantities, and the exact vehicles. So, after that, it would
3450
     be easier--
3451
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} How do you plan to notify the
     consumers?
3452
3453
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We are still working on that plan. As
3454
     part of the consent, there was -- we were given 60 days to
     develop this plan, and we certainly want to do it in
3455
3456
      conjunction with the automakers. We don't want to do
3457
      something that is going to be at odds with the automakers.
3458
     So we have, as I mentioned, a media firm that is familiar
3459
     with these types of activities. We have some ideas on paper
3460
     we are working, and we will certainly be reviewing those with
3461
     NHTSA, and having NHTSA's involvement, as well as the
3462
     automakers.
3463
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} So why weren't these issues dealt with
      the first time they were recalled? In other words, why--I
3464
     don't--there is just no excuse. It is inexcusable, as far as
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3466
      I am concerned, but give me an answer.
3467
          Mr. {Kennedy.} It is--
3468
           Mr. {Bilirakis.} Why weren't these issues dealt with
3469
      the first time?
3470
           Mr. {Kennedy.} It is a fair question, sir, and it is a
3471
     difficult question. I think you have heard from a lot of
3472
     different people today, it is an extremely complex issues.
3473
     There are--when we first started seeing some issues back in
3474
      2005, we did national recalls on a large number of parts.
3475
     And we thought we had identified root causes, we thought we
     had gotten everything from the field, we thought we are doing
3476
3477
     all the right things. And then we started seeing these
      sporadic issues in the field, and that is what led to the
3478
3479
     action that started last year.
3480
           So it has been very elusive to us, and it has been very,
3481
     very difficult to get a consistent pattern that would tell us
3482
      exactly what the root cause is--
           Mr. {Bilirakis.} Okay, Mr. Kennedy, let me--I have a
3483
3484
      couple more questions.
3485
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Okay.
3486
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} How can you possibly assure consumers,
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3487
     my constituents, the second replacement will be effective,
3488
     and a third replacement will not be necessary?
3489
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, on most--
3490
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} Could you assure my constituents that
3491
     will be the case?
3492
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I mean, on most of the replacement
3493
     parts, as I said, they are going to be later designs, or from
3494
     our competitors, when we are putting those in. There are
3495
     still a few, and that is why, as part of the Consent Order,
3496
     we are still testing the remedy parts to make sure that those
     are going to be sufficient for the life of the vehicle, and
3497
     why we are continuing to test outside of the ranges of the
3498
3499
     recalls that were in the DIRs that were announced a couple of
3500
     weeks ago.
3501
           So we are trying to cover that. I can't tell you right
     now that everything is done, but we are--we have anticipated
3502
      that problem, and we have an agreement with NHTSA that allows
3503
3504
     us to continue to look at that. And if actions are required,
3505
     we will take actions.
3506
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} Okay. Since the first airbag inflator
      ruptured in 2004, it is true that Takada tested roughly 128
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3508
     airbags from 2004 in--is that correct?
3509
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I am not familiar--
3510
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} From 2004 to 2008, is that correct?
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah. I am not familiar with that
3511
     number, sir. I can double check and--
3512
3513
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} Please get--
3514
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --get back with you.
3515
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} --back to me on that.
3516
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, I will.
3517
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} Do you believe that enough was done to
3518
      investigate this issue and bring awareness to consumers on
3519
      the potential risk and threat of defective airbags? Was
3520
     enough done?
3521
           Mr. {Kennedy.} On--you mean on those original ones?
3522
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} Yes, the original--
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes.
3523
3524
          Mr. {Bilirakis.} --one.
3525
           Mr. {Kennedy.} We were able to identify what we
3526
      thought, and what our automaker customers thought, was a very
3527
      solid root cause. We had manufacturing data, we had test
3528
     data. We were able to recreate the problem. But, clearly,
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3529 there was something else going on--3530 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Could more have been done? 3531 Mr. {Kennedy.} Again, I--you could probably always say 3532 more could be done, but what we did, we thought, and our 3533 automaker customers thought, was sufficient to get to root 3534 cause, and to take action, and that is what we did. 3535 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Well, Mr. Bainwol--one last question, 3536 Mr. Chairman. Have any companies requested that Takata 3537 remove ammonium nitrate from the propellant formula used in 3538 the airbag inflators? Mr. {Bainwol.} That is an answer I don't know the 3539 3540 answer to--question, and I will find out and report back. 3541 Mr. {Bilirakis.} Please get back to us. Thank you very 3542 much. I yield back, Mr. Chairman. 3543 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentleman, gentleman 3544 yields back. Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma, 3545 Mr. Mullin. 5 minutes for your question, please. 3546 Mr. {Mullin.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Kennedy, 3547 you have -- I have actually sat here and enjoyed watching you. 3548 You are very skillful on the way you approach the answers. I could probably take a lesson or two from that. But, at the 3549

3550 same time, we just don't seem to be getting the answers. I 3551 mean, you can tell the frustration that this panel is 3552 getting. We have got a young lady that is sitting over your 3553 shoulder that is bearing the scars of a mistake that was 3554 made, and we are still not getting the answers. I mean, I am 3555 a business owner. I understand when we fell. I understand 3556 when we make a mistake. 3557 Mr. {Kennedy.} Um-hum. 3558 Mr. {Mullin.} But now what? What the solution was is 3559 we did a recall, and we replaced them with other things that were still faulty? There is no excuse for that. Zero. 3560 3561 Maybe this panel is just looking to hear you say, we screwed 3562 up. But I know that is--cause legal issues for you all. But a screw up is a screw up. Taking blame is just that. 3563 Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we--3564 3565 Mr. {Mullin.} Hey, we messed up. I mean, we heard just 3566 a while ago, who is going to be responsible for this. I 3567 don't know. What do you mean we don't know? Who made the 3568 product? Whose product was it? Whose name was on it? That 3569 is who should pay for it. I just wonder--I--I am sitting here thinking, well, okay, maybe that is why we haven't been 3570

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3571
     moving very fast, because you haven't took ownership of it.
3572
          At the same time, we have got--not telling how many
3573
     vehicles are out there. More young ladies, or young men, are
3574
      going to bear the scars again. Or worse than that, someone
3575
      is going to--not be able to finish out their life. What is
3576
      that worth to you? How do you put a dollar amount on that?
3577
     What if that was your daughter? I have got three at home. I
3578
     can tell you what it is worth. Do you have a daughter?
3579
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I have a daughter and a son.
3580
          Mr. {Mullin.} And a son. Wouldn't you be pretty
     passionate about it? Wouldn't you want--
3581
3582
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Absolutely.
3583
          Mr. {Mullin.} -- the owner to be owning up to it, and
      say, we are going to do whatever it takes, we will take the
3584
3585
      responsibility for it?
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Yeah, and we believe we--
3586
          Mr. {Mullin.} But, you know--but, sir, you are still
3587
3588
     making what--we believe. 2004, we are in 2015. How long
3589
     have you been making airbags?
3590
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Since, I believe, 1987.
3591
          Mr. {Mullin.} How many more studies do you need to
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3592
     have?
3593
          Mr. {Kennedy.} As I said, and I think--I am not trying
     to be evasive. I mean, you have heard it from other people
3594
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     that have been involved in this, they are very smart people
3596
     too. It is--
3597
          Mr. {Mullin.} Evasive?
3598
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --a very multifaceted issue that we do
3599
     not--
3600
          Mr. {Mullin.} Multifaceted. That is -- that is a great
3601
     term to use. We use political terms here all the time. We
     know how to talk a little bit around in circles. We are
3602
3603
      looking for ownership.
3604
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we--
          Mr. {Mullin.} I understand it is complex. The product
3605
3606
     you make is very complex. I have been hit in the face with a
3607
      few of them.
3608
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Me too.
           Mr. {Mullin.} Yeah. Fortunately, I have survived.
3609
3610
     understand the issue about--from impact to stopping you, the
3611
      safety behind it, this can be complex, but a problem is a
3612
     problem. It is not that complex. You do what it takes. You
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3613
      know, you have to figure out, okay, what is a life worth?
3614
     Put a dollar amount on it? I don't know how you can.
3615
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I don't know how you can either, sir--
3616
          Mr. {Mullin.} You get it replaced.
3617
          Mr. {Kennedy.} -- and we certainly do not.
3618
          Mr. {Mullin.} Instead you said that the complexity of
3619
      it, we don't really know the makeup of it, but our
3620
     competitors are finding out a product to replace. Your
3621
     competitors?
3622
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we--
          Mr. {Mullin.} You guys--you--it sounds like, to me, you
3623
3624
     are willing to do anything but take ownership. Your
3625
     competitors? I can't imagine sitting up here and saying, my
3626
     competitor is going to fix my problem.
3627
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we were doing that in order to get
3628
     parts in the field faster. Some of our competitors have
3629
     products that--
          Mr. {Mullin.} You have known about it since 2004.
3630
3631
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Not to the level that we have here, sir.
3632
     2004--
          Mr. {Mullin.} You--in 2004 you identified there was a
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3634
     problem. You said that you could recreate the problem. You
3635
     knew there was a problem.
3636
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We--and we thought we had a root cause
3637
     at that time too. We thought the--
3638
          Mr. {Mullin.} Did you replace them?
3639
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --issue was closed. Yes. We
3640
     initiated--
3641
          Mr. {Mullin.} How did you track them down?
3642
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Pardon me?
3643
          Mr. {Mullin.} How did you track them down?
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We worked with the automakers that were
3644
3645
      involved.
3646
          Mr. {Mullin.} But we still haven't got people notified.
          Mr. {Kennedy.} And that is a problem.
3647
3648
          Mr. {Mullin.} I mean, I--
          Mr. {Kennedy.} That is a huge problem.
3649
3650
          Mr. {Mullin.} I raise cattle, and if my cow, for some
3651
      reason, I sell, and it ends up in California, and somehow
3652
     ends up with mad cow disease, it is not born with a birth
3653
      certificate, or a serial number, or--
3654
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Right.
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3655
          Mr. {Mullin.} --or a bar code, but yet we are able to
3656
     track it all the way back to my farm.
3657
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Right.
3658
          Mr. {Mullin.} And we can't do that with an airbag?
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, we can tell you exactly what
3659
3660
      airbag we sent, and the OEMs--the automakers can tell you
3661
     what vehicle it is in. The issue, for the most part, has
3662
     been getting that recall rate back up.
3663
          Mr. {Mullin.} No, it is the cost. I believe we already
3664
      found the root of the problem. It is the cost.
3665
          Mr. {Kennedy.} No, sir, I--
3666
          Mr. {Mullin.} No one wants--
3667
          Mr. {Kennedy.} --disagree with that.
          Mr. {Mullin.} --to bear the cost.
3668
3669
          Mr. {Kennedy.} I disagree with that.
3670
           Mr. {Mullin.} If we wanted to find the problem, you
3671
     cannot convince me we couldn't find a solution. Except--
3672
          Mr. {Kennedy.} We--
3673
          Mr. {Mullin.} --we haven't even agreed on the panel
3674
     that is in front of me who is going to pay for it. I think
     that is the root of the problem. Mr. Chairman, I yield back.
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3676 Mr. {Burgess.} Chair thanks the gentlemen, gentleman 3677 yields back. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from 3678 Illinois, Mr. Kinzinger. 5 minutes for questions, please. 3679 Mr. {Kinzinger.} Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and for the four of you, thank you for being here, and thanks for 3680 3681 being willing to talk with us about these very important 3682 issues. 3683 You know, at a December haring I asked our panel, which 3684 included BMW, Toyota, and Honda, if they agreed that sharing 3685 OEM part numbers and other identifiable information with the automotive recycling industry would help increase safety. 3686 3687 They agreed, and expressed support for the efforts to improve 3688 methods to identify parts, and to share part numbers with 3689 recyclers. Earlier this year, in February, Transportation 3690 Secretary Fox stated that he also supports auto manufacturers 3691 providing part numbers to recyclers, and that, furthermore, 3692 manufacturers should provide this information in an easy to 3693 use format. The key here is that this approach would not 3694 require the creation of any new government program or 3695 bureaucracy, but it is something that the industry should tackle on its own. 3696

3697 To Mr. Bozzella and Mr. Bainwol, it appears that we have 3698 a unique instance where regulators and industry seem to agree on an approach to address a problem in large part because 3699 3700 everyone understands that sharing this information will 3701 improve safety. My question is this, if you know the answer, 3702 when and how do your members plan on making this information 3703 available to recyclers, and are you aware of any discussions 3704 in the industry to help share this information to improve 3705 safety? Mr. Bozzella? Yeah, if you could go first? 3706 Mr. {Bozzella.} Congressman, I am--I don't know the 3707 answer to your question. I will certainly go back to our 3708 members that were on the panel and get back to you. 3709 Mr. {Kinzinger.} Okay. And, Mr. Bainwol, do you have 3710 any--3711 Mr. {Bainwol.} Likewise. Mr. {Kinzinger.} Okay. So, yeah, if you guys could--3712 3713 because I understand that you may be unaware of the issue, if 3714 you could maybe get that information and follow up with my 3715 office, that would be helpful, as we continue to explore this 3716 issue going forward. I will ask you this, what can your 3717 organizations do to kind of help facilitate this, and to make

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3718
      something like this happen?
3719
          Mr. {Bozzella.} I will get--we will have a conversation
3720
     within our association, and we will be able to get back to
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     you after that point.
3722
          Mr. {Kinzinger.} Okay, great.
          Mr. {Bainwol.} So I would simply note that this
3723
3724
      question of resolving, and getting expeditious recalls done,
3725
      is an important priority for everybody, and we do view this
3726
     as, as I said earlier, a shared responsibility, and we are
3727
     willing to work with anybody to make sure we can get this job
     done as quickly as humanly possible.
3728
3729
          Mr. {Kinzinger.} Okay, great. Mr. Chairman, that is
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     all the questions I have. If you would like my time, I can
3731
     yield it to you, or I can yield back.
3732
          Mr. {Burgess.} Will accept you yielding back--
           Mr. {Kinzinger.} I yield back.
3733
3734
          Mr. {Burgess.} --and I thank the gentleman. The
3735
      gentleman yields back. Chair recognizes Ms. Clarke.
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          Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to
3737
      request unanimous consent to submit a written statement of
     the American Car Rental Association and the Consumers for
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3743
          Ms. {Clarke.} Thank you, sir.
3744
          Mr. {Burgess.} I will recognize myself just for one
3745
      follow up. And I dwelled a lot on the ammonium nitrate as a
     propellant, and this question really is for anyone. My prior
3746
      life, I was a physician. I did work some in emergency rooms,
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3748
     and I remember airbag deployments with sodium azide, and I
3749
     remember burns, and eye injuries, forearm burns, knee burns
3750
     when the bag went off. But I also recall that there were
3751
     environmental concerns about sodium azide, and Mr. Kinzinger
     brought up about salvage yards, and there was concern about
3752
3753
      this sodium azide just eventually getting into the
3754
     environment.
3755
           So are there any other propellants that are being worked
3756
          Is there, like, a--purely a gas propellant, carbon
     dioxide or something that can--or nitrogen, something that
3757
     wouldn't have the characteristics--the explosive
3758
3759
     characteristics of ammonium nitrate, or the toxic
3760
     characteristics of a sodium azide?
3761
           Mr. {Kennedy.} Yes, sir, there are a wide variety of
      inflators out there. Some -- we call them cold gas inflators.
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3763
     They are just a cylinder that is filled with gas under high
3764
     pressure, and you have a small ignitor that hits a little
3765
     burst disc, and the gas comes out. There are some that we
3766
     call hybrids that have gas, and then have a little bit of
     propellant that kind of heats it up. Usually it is not
3767
3768
     ammonium nitrate in most of them. Then there are alternate
3769
     solid fuels out there, primarily quanidine nitrate is what
3770
     most of the industry uses now, and what we are transitioning
3771
     to.
3772
           We can provide all kinds of information, if you would
3773
     like to take a look at--and some--
3774
           Mr. {Burgess.} Well--
           Mr. {Kennedy.} --are better in other applications than
3775
3776
     others.
3777
           Mr. {Burgess.} What is the barrier for getting
      something that is less explosive than ammonium nitrate, and
3778
      less toxic than sodium azide?
3779
3780
           Mr. {Kennedy.} You know, it is -- it really goes back to
3781
      some of the tradeoffs that I was talking about earlier, size,
3782
     weight, performance.
          Mr. {Burgess.} Cost?
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3784
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Well, and cost is certainly one of them
3785
      too, yeah. I mean, some of those gas inflators are bigger,
3786
      so you--it is harder to get them in a steering wheel, for
3787
      instance. So there is -- there are those kind of tradeoffs.
     But we can certainly provide any kind of information that you
3788
3789
     are interested in seeing.
3790
          Ms. {Clarke.} I would appreciate you making that
3791
     available to the Subcommittee. I think that would be helpful
3792
     to us.
3793
          Mr. {Kennedy.} Very well, Chairman Burgess.
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          Mr. {Burgess.} Well, seeing there are no further
     members wishing to ask questions, I do want to thank all of
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3796
     our witnesses for their participation in today's hearing. It
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     has been a long one. Pursuant to Committee rules, I remind
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     members they have 10 business days to submit additional
3799
      questions for the record. I ask the witnesses submit their
      response within 10 business days upon receipt of those
3800
3801
      questions. And, without objection, Subcommittee is
3802
     adjourned.
3803
           [Whereupon, at 5:16 p.m., the Subcommittee was
3804
     adjourned.]
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